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Capt. C. M. Clay's Speech at his reception necting, Richmond, Ky.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:- I am not insensible to apreciation from any portion of my country. but to be thus remembered, and thus welcomed here in the home of my nativity and But doubly grateful, sir, are these kinds words, coming from one whom I have so long intimately cherished as a sincere abiding friend. If I have been ambitious of gaining your confidence and esteem, my auceremony; I am proud of the heartfelt exsions of sympathy and congratulation of who have known me longest and best; I

when my country called for nein, as a common soldier, I entered the ranks. ediwith my blanket and tin-cup and knaplity to fill such a place, was, I flatter myself, great and noble soul. in no quarter denied. In the discharge of may duty in peace or war, I trust that, I look not to

in the ranks. Lieutenant Jackson, then Captain of the "Old Infantry," with a magnanimity of soul rarely equalled in all time, resigned s place, and took the ranks, and I was unaniusly elected Captain. Such self sacrifice of was more gratifying to my on, than if I had worn the proudest badges of honor that Governor or President can bew upon those who worship, not at the shrine of Truth, but of Power. That enmity, which wil offices which had destroyed my property, pinated my reputation, and subjected my erson and life to legalized outlawry, was still tiate: and with fiendish rancour pursued me still. They attempted to dissolve my company, once more to reduce me to the ranks, lence had failed to effect-and that death would

ments at Washington, to the President, and to the. he officers of the invading army in Mexico.

Thanks to the great souled army of America, such contemptible malice was duly estimated. Before I arrived at San Antonio de Bexar, Gen. Wool had determined to detach me from the estined to Gen. Taylor's column, where it was pposed the fighting was all over, after the battle of Monterey, and take my company with him to Chihuahua.—Nothing but the sickness my men at Lavaca prevented this design. The attempt to prejudice me at home by assertng in the Observer and Reporter, that I had gone to San Antonio, under pretence of a Bufmore link only in the system of calumny, which I left the regiment at Crockett, their point of estination was San Antonio! So a lie cannot always live! At Camargo, Gen. Patterson once more offered voluntarily to take my company with him to Tampico, which I declined. By my reggest that true-souled old soldier, Gen. Taylor, ordered me up to the head of the column at Saltillo, when I was put on severe proach of the enemy, by Gen. Butler. Thus every General under whose command I came against me. To relieve the army from the ngers and unpleasant anticipations of surfor it was reported continually, that arta Anna was advancing in force; the gallant John P. Gaines volunteered to find the enemy at all hazards, if he was on the road from San Luis Potosi to Saltillo. He did me the honor ain. The events of the surrender of Engarnation is to you well known. The grounds of dey letter to the New Orleans Picayune. That wenty-one men and officers, should hold three ousand regular Mexican Cavalry at bay from ight till noon; and finally make terms of the ost honorable treatment; presents a spectacle of the moral sublime, unsurpassed by the heroism of the bloodiest battles. In sending back Captain Henry, through eighty armed lancers, one hundred and fifty miles from Camp, with three thousand enemies in the rear was display: ed a rare feat of individual daring, and the ob ject of our mission accomplished. Your allusion to my action on that occasion; and the testimony of my fellow prisoners generally, as well me here to relate the exact particulars of that and the subordinate officers, were on foot marching by twos. Majors Gaines and Borland, Capin Henry and myself, were on horse-back, at mounted, were in open files on both sides of soldiers, with a van and rear guard .-Captain H. having been taken prisoner at r, and having escaped from the castle of Perote, and being recognized by the Mexicans, feared that he would be put to death, as the ex-

life. They tied me for a few moments—then released the officers who were on foot, and also two days longer. That the lives of my comwell known. It is but just to the Mexicans, to say that in allowing our soldiers eighteen cents tation, it was made then, it always has been

say that in anowing our soldiers eighteen cents tution, it was made then, it always has been, a day—they gave them the same that they give their own soldiers, who do not require half as much food as our own men; whilst our being took the war. So said the Mexican Minister, so strangers prevented us from buying as much said Houston, President of Texas, so said Convenfood, with the same money. The hardships of tions of several sovereign States, so said commo the route through the desert were shared by sense. That actual hostilities might have been their own soldiers. In a word, there were many avoided, by the President confining the army to instances of Spanish generosity during our capinstances of Spanish generosity during our capble, when we remember that their own men | natured President no doubt thought, a little more their religion.

That Santa Anna was sincerely courteous more opposed the Mexican war than I. But and full of fair promises as he was going on "to drive Taylor over the Sabine," seems natural; that he should have broken all his engagements with us, afterwards, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that he wished to hold us as hostages for his safety, in case he fell into our hands. The Governor of Mexico, at Toluca, is there is not a single house or improvement on I expected a higher position. I thought entitled to our lasting gratitude for sending us I expected a higher position. I thought entitled to our lasting gratitude for sending us I expected a lighter position. I thought entitled to our lasting gratitude for sending us

In giving public expressions of thanks to Gen. Worth, for his solicitude in our behalf, we did not intend to reflect upon other officers, brance of us. So far as I was concerned, I did not blame Gen. Scott for any dereliction of duty. It was not to be supposed that the General-in a few hundred men. His failure to mention Santa Anna's breach of the ninth article, however, was to us a sore mortification. Although haps, as are usual in such cases, it seemed to us. m all hopes of elevation to ation, that we were neglected; and it was some consolation to our pride to know, that to ourselves only, we owed our own liberation at last.

neighbors and friends, to indulge in mention of these personal adventures; because, while on the one hand I am unwilling to receive credit for more than I deserve, on the other I have done too little in the military way to submit to unjust detraction. And justice to my noble send for Mr. Walsh! These things are common free them from one whose vindication of justice | companions in arms leads me to declare that and humanity had made "a thorn in the king's they who died in the swamps and deserts of the camp, deserve the same place in the memory great slave champion himself, is glutted at last? made! and gratitude of their countrymen, as they who Mr. Thompson says that slavery cannot extend world the stereotyped manner, were freely circula- and gratitude of their countrymen, as they who so nobly laid down their lives on the field of bat-

ideas of Mexico and the present war. Mexico extends from about latitude 16 north, to 42 deg. from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific; and was in extent, before the loss of Texas, about Kentucky regiment then lying at Lavaca, and as large as the U. States. It embraces all the climates of the world, and rises in temperature, from the tropical plains of Vera Cruz and Acapulco to the regions of perpetual snow. The gon extend through all Mexico, and her whole surface is composed of table lands and mountains, which rise in steps from the Gulf and the Rio Grande, to the highest level, and then descend in resplar gradations once more to the Pacific. She has no navigable streams, and the Will the North be forever thus gulled! will pursue me through life, or so long as I mountains and arid plains compose, I should vindicate the true interests of Kentucky. When imagine, seven-eighths of the whole territory. It is now three hundred years since the Spanish conquest and her population has long since spirit of hypocritical and fiendish propagandism reached that barrier, where nature imposes eternal obstacles to further progress, where the whole products of the earth, are economically possession of some four or five of the most inconsumed by the people. No doubt, better significant of the twenty-four Mexican States! modes of agriculture would increase her popu- Will you work the sum? Have you counted lation, but at present, to use the language of the cost of this so great philanthrophy? Can Malthus, she has reached the point of subsistence. It is true that the remote provinces of ties at the sea ports, when commerce has ceased California and New Mexico, and those border- Will the mines be worked when plunder stand ing upon the Rio Grande, and subject to Indian with greedy hands to seize the accumulation invasion, contain some uncultivated lands; but of labor? Will you forage on the enemy? Wil the proposition as above stated applies to the one man sow, when another reaps? Let me tell mass of Mexico. For in the greater portion of the whole republic, women and children may be ico are delusive! Levy contribution, forage, disseen picking up grains of corn in the highways, tress the enemy, compel a peace! A neighbor and the rinds of fruit thrown in the streets are immediately seized and consumed. So soon as you cross the Rio Grande you feel yourselves in a foreign land. Mexico has no forests. It is true said he, but they killed the sheep too. If eight once more to take me as his commanding Cap- that along the streams and on mountain-tops millions of people could be united to us on fest consistent opposition to the war in all security for their fidelity and obedience to the other; and that it was correct in a rep. which they are engaged. I believe it to be there are trees, but you are struck with this great equal terms, enjoying security of property, freeits phases—in all its aspect,—and in what. his Government—I unjust; and what would we have thought of characteristic, that the land is bare of trees, dom of the press and of religion; it might well. The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all compensate for the blood which has been spilt— The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all compensate for the blood which has been spilt—
sizes, intermixed with Palmetto, stunted or long the desolation of farms and villages—the pange | strained to record my vote against the interference of British power, so | Chatham, for instance, whose manly elosizes, intermized with raimetto, stunted or long grass, cover the whole land. You are among a people of a novel color, and a strange language. The war here and in Mexico brings for many larges, the very birds and beasts, and dogs, seem different. The partridge, the lark, the crow, the ferent. The partridge, the lark, the crow, the lark, the crow, the lark, the crow, the lark of his ancestors for many ages, and the desolation of larms and vinages—the pange stained to record my vote against the passion which nad seem that of his ancestors for many ages, far as it affected only that portion of the study and practice of which, from to the study and practice of which, from the study and practice of black-bird, differ in size and plumage, and sing shown no such greatness of soul—she has not for the agency which they have had in the and his future, intentionally dedicated; and slaves into New Hampshire, to the excludifferently from ours. The buildings are of Moorish and Spanish style. The Goat and the Sheep feed together. The bricks are of clay and hes given us no such evidence of independence Sneep feed together. The bricks are of clay and has given us no such evidence of independence straw, san-dried. The women go with earthern of spirit. She has on all occasions, when a time, to repeat to the Senate my convictions right of selling what he had bought, he envessels to the well, just as Rachael was sent of old in the time of the Patriarchs of Judea. The to calculate how many coppers it would bring have already sufficiently expressed those roofs of the houses are flat and places of recreinto her coffers. Give her the price of blood and convictions. I desire only to vindicate the last bought, he enwould be into her coffers was to the character of this war, because I
have already sufficiently expressed those into her coffers. Give her the price of blood and convictions. I desire only to vindicate the last bought, he enwould be inc, have invoked the Federal of the lock, have invoked the Federal of the character of this war, because I
had a would be inc, have invoked the Federal of the lock, have invoked the Federal of the lock in the last bought, he enwould be inc, have invoked the Federal of the lock in the ation, and the people wear sandals as in the she is always contemptibly tame.

East, in olden time. Wheat, Indian-corn, and

A line of defence seems full of si herds of cattle, sheep and goats, the Banana and red-pepper, and garlic and onions, are the principal sources of subsistence. The products of the mines are the principal articles of foreign exchange, added to woods, besides tallow and

scarcity of water, and the habits of the people, collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself, is owned by a few large proprie-Major Gaines thought there was no danger of his life; but permitted Henry to change horses with him as the mass of the people are serfs with but few more rights than American slaves. It is with him; as the two Majors only had been allowed to retain their American horses. Henry also asked my advice; I agreed with him that his life was in imminent peril; told him I should be glad for our friends to know of the advance of the army; but declined urging him one way or the other in an affair of so much danger. Henry agreed at length to run. I told ger. Henry with him; as the two Majors only had been al- true that the children of serfs, are not of necesalthough he denied all knowledge of the language. This the Lieutenant overheard, and reported it to Col. Sambranino the commanding officer of the guard. He immediately ordered Messrs. Gaines and Borland, under a strong guard, ahead; uncovered his pistols, and commanded the guard to open the ranks, so as to be out of arms reach of our men. Seeing their preparations, we supposed the time had come for The whole people do not exceed eight mil
special street of our men. Seeing their thousand soldiers sent from Toluca, to the aid the American war—a war cause which I believe has not been sustained the American war—a war an approbation of the American war—a war and the battle.

The whole people do not exceed eight mil
special street of the United States, running with the American war—a war cause which I believe has not been sustained the American war—a war cause which I believe has not been sustained the American war—a war deavoring to crush the spirit of freedom, by justice; and there can be no glory with
special special special street of the United States, running with the Rio Grande from its mouth to latitude 32 the Rio Grande from its mouth to latitude 32 the Rio Grande from its mouth to latitude 32 the Rio Grande from the Congress of reforming the Rio Grande from the United States, running with the Rio Grande from its mouth to latitude 32 the Rio Grande from the United States, running with the Rio Grande from the United States, running with the Rio Grande from its mouth to latitude 32 the Rio Grande from its mouth to latitude 32 the arm of that Power which was then ended to cause which I believe has not been sustained the arm of that Power which was then ended to cause which I believe has not been sustained the arm of that Power which was then ended to cause which I believe has not been sustained the arm of that Power which was then ended to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to specific the Rio Grande from its mouth to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to cause which I believe has not been sustained to c twos, according to order, gave spurs to his country. He had con-and escaped. The Colonel supposed that we lice, and there lic

The whole people do not exceed sight miles as exceeding our order, yet spears from the horse was a spear of the colored supposed that we million are white an attention of the spears of the color spears of t

ment, the clergy, and the people. Such is the fearful retribution of nature's violated laws. Seeing Texas, that it was a lovely land, we coveted our neighbor's goods, seeing the weakness of Mexico, we took it by force. Though a Whig, I do not stand here as a partisan. I shall take secure "interior posts of defence" and offence and offence and offence and offence. Proceed as you do against the Indians. England was in such bad hands."

It seems to me that this is the only consistent course of action for those who disapprove of this war, in all its stages and as for their good conduct gallants, and simply asked that the American Gov. the worn out topic of the annexation of Texas; even. I have not the least doubt. But the goodrobbery was all right. Texas claimed to the being in possession will held it with a peace What was the claim of Texas to the once province of Mexico? conquest and no other. How far did she conquer? to the Nueces and no fur ther. Her expeditions to Santa Fe and Mier, both signally failed. San Patricio is on the east bank of the Nueces. I have been there myself, its west side! I say, when our army march

into the Mexican Territory, and planted its bat-teries, bearing upon the Plaza of Matamoros, amidst the people fleeing from their cotton and sugar fields—that the President of the United States made actual war upon Mexico. Every man in America knows this to be true. lie live forever? The President, no doubt, usurp ed power belonging only to Congress, but Con gress had just usurped power belonging to the This nation is corrupt, to talk of impeachmen s worse than nonsense. Let the guiltless throu the first stone! The National Intelligencer has found out that Mr. Polk is a despot, and our Government a despotism! Indeed! When the liberty of the press was attempted to be over thrown in Kentucky, he closed his columns to my defence, but he allowed a Paris correspondent to apologise for the act, by quoting the despotisms of Europe! And now he begins to fine out that there is danger of Despotism in these States! Sagacious editor! far-seeing patriot I'en thousand men have been slain, one hunstanding army of one hundred thousand men asked for; the purse and person of the reviewer are in danger! What shall be done? Why

Do you want more land? The appetite of the into Mexico. Why? they heve there, reached that delightful condition upon which Southern patriots love to dwell; free labor is at the stareing point.—Slave labor won't pay—it cannot, therefore, exist. Mexico can't help us; she may cherish some recollections of by whom it was, that she was robbed of a province as large as France. Therefore, Mr. Calhoun-hones John-far-seeing Jehn-patriotic John-begins to perceive danger to our Republican institu-

in Europe!

Texas cannot claim beyond the Nueces. If more is acquired, it is by my blood and trea

Total annexation! we want to extend free in stitutions over poor Mexico; we want to give the gospel to the miserable heathen! Is the never to die? You have lost ten thousand men and one hundred millions of money; and have gallantry and good conduct in the Cam- of his dignity, to enforce measures with his memorials of that kind, to alter the Consti- far as we are enabled to do so, we shall possession of some four or five of the most in-

A line of defence seems full of similar objections to a war " in the vitals" of the country .-It would take nearly the same number of troops; deprive us of the little help we may now receive from levies upon the enemy; whilst it would allow concentration of their forces, and attack upagree that in an unjust war, we cannot claim

mand were saved by my presence of mind and frank confession, I honestly believe; I admit, to use the language of my friend Col. C—bs, that if "I was not scared, I stood in great bodity apprehension." But to be serious: whatever fears of death I might have had, I am proud to fence, or of the war. I am not going to debate western boundary of Texas: let the balance be serious and each man finds his own shelter and food by daily purchase or robbery. They cannot make long marches in large masses. They would not, if they could. Sach is the course of policy rejects of death I might have had, I am proud to fence, or of the war. I am not going to debate western boundary of Texas: let the balance be formed into new States—into free States.— Texas never conquered a foot of land beyond from my courage, they must place to the credit of my superior meral power; and become unconsciously my loftiest eulogists. Our long and painful march to San Luis Potosi and thence to Mexico; our imprisonment and final release are the manded a sacrifice of the Constitution of the iniquity. All the Nueces except Corpus Christi. The remainder belongs to the province of Tanauli-pas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico. She has no more right to that than she has to But slavery demanded a sacrifice of the Constitute of the United States, or of the Mexican Republic. Slavery ought no long-er to be fed at the expense of the honor, the liberties, and the blood of this Republic. "The area of freedom" is to be extended indeed.— Cant must at last have an end. The free mil-

slavery forever. The hand of destiny is upon us. Mexico is not ours as yet. The time will, however, come when our Republic will spread over the whole continent. The Texan precedent of Congressional annexation will, to the slave States, prove a two edged sword. Every national crime, ike individual in, must meet its penalty, and slavery will find at last its gray

in the land of its promised security! The majerity of this people made this legitimate: a majority are now, it is said, against President allowed to carry it on? Shall we never cease to believe, that the world was made for Cæsar? Shall we forever ask what will the servience to men in all parties. I will allow no I am to do. I regard the ground of Mr. Clay as too narrow for a great party to stand upon Let no man assume the prerogatives of Contermine its mode of termination. If I will not allow Mr. Clay to give me my political opinions-far less will I submit to the dictation of an irresponsible clique to whip me into the support of men. When I go into the Presidential canvass I want to win. I don't want a man tied hand and foot, and shorn of his strength, for my champion. Give me an honest mansensible man-who will let me think for my self, and carry out my mature judgment, as it indicated by a Congress fresh from the people-if such an one can be found, he is my man for President. Old party backs, who have life estates in particular men-political parasites who live upon the vitality of others, may nounce independent men as knaves and fools; but in my opinion they will at last go to bed supperless. I rejoice to think it so. That all party feeling or party organization will be broken down in the next canvass, I do not expect or believe, but that new elements of vitality

I have thus, fellow-citizens, glanced at some of the stirring topics of the times. I have spoken boldly and honestly. In this day's manifestation of approbation of my conduct, you impose upon me new obligations to stand by the right in times to come. The time is at hand when whatever of patriotism and manliness of thought there is in your State will be severely tested. I trust I shall ever be found trying to do my whole duty.

In Senate, Briday, Eebruary 11, 1845.

THANKS TO GEN. SCOTT.

The Senate proceeded to consider, as in tions from the House of Representatives, expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield Scott, and the troops made, it was reported to the Senate.

The said resolution was read a third time by unanimous consent, and the question his life and fortune in support of the safety, will pardon me for quoting his classic lan- entirely misunderstood the purport of the

so, I have no object in view except to mani- ple, of those liberties, which form the best be put under ban of the condemnation of of the army. I have spoken of the war in convictions. I desire only to vindicate the envy or ambition of Foreigh Powers should ing beyond the legitimate limits of the prespropriety of the course which I proposed to take upon this occasion. Let me invite the attention of the Senate to a proceeding parallel to this, which occurred in the British Parliament, on a proposition to thank the on us in detail. A total withdrawal of the ar- officers engaged in the American war, for guished officer of the British army, when The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigamy east of the Nucces river, seems to be puertion necessary in most of the country, and the ile and absurd. If Mr. Clay had taken the mother country against the people of the bark on a service which did not commend nual Register," we find that, on the 27th of could have been found within the ranks of such thing-I have intended no such thing. moral power of the nation is weaker now than It was then. The lives of our people have been House of Commons, that the thanks of the sacrificed; our treasure has been expended. I House should be given to Six Horry Clinton. House should be given to Sir Henry Clinton, as that, who did not merge the man in the demnity for our own expenditures. But then Knight of the Bath, for the important servi officer, and who could have told the ad-

prove of this war, in all its stages and as for their good conduct, gallantry, and skill, erament would use all the powers vested in pects, and in every possible way in which in the operations of this war, not under the them, by the Constitution, for the removal of it can be presented. I hold that that is the orders of the President, but under the Na. that which they deem to be an evil. The only consistent ground for those who main- tional flag, they should be regarded by us memorialists could not be heard. Their tain that this war has been wrong in its be- as deserving the lasting reproach of history. petition could not be received by an Ameriginning, wrong in its prosecution, wrong in Where does the gentleman learn his less can Senate. the objects to which it looks, and wrong in sons upon subjects of this kind? Am I, Mr. SUTTLER.-I did not exactly allude the means by which it is hoped to attain here in the Senate of the United States, to to that part of it, and perhaps, indeed, I those objects. Entertaining such a view be told, that those who have fallen, in con- should ask pardon of the Senate for referof duty on this occasion, I cannot give sequence of yielding obedience to the dic- ring at all to what was not altogether gerthanks to any body for any agency in this tates of patriotism, are to have reproach mane to the immediate subject before it; but war, except such agency as tends to bring and infamy cast upon their graves? Am I if I recollect right, there was a memorial or it to an immediate termination. Any judi- to be told, that those who have obeyed, per- paper of some kind, asking an alteration of cious efforts, here or elsewhere, to bring this haps reluctantly obeyed, the orders of the the Constitution, to enable them to interfere war to a close—to a speedy and honorable Commander-in-Chief, in embarking in this with that institution of the South. On close-will command my earnest and most war, are not entitled to our thanks for another occasion, however, I may advert to cordial thanks; but I have no thanks to maintaining the honor, the historical repu- this matter; and was betrayed into it now, offer those who have been employed in the tation of this country abroad? And yet, from the circumstance that the gentleman prosecution of a war which I believe to be such are the sentiments of the gentleman on all subjects of this kind stands very much thus unjust from its commencement. Nor from New Hampshire. I solemnly believe alone. can I accede to another proposition which I that Gen. Taylor, more perhaps than any heard maintained with a good deal of energy here and elsewhere—that an officer of gy here and elsewhere—that an officer of entitled to our thanks for saving the lives, I mean, sir, to vote as I talk. I do not the army or navy has no discretion—that not only of his own troops, but the lives of come here to make a speech denouncing he is a mere machine of the Administra- those sent on this expedition. Every battle this war as unjust and unconstitutional, and tion—that it is to say, "go," and he goeth; that was fought, it seems to me, resulted al-"come," and he cometh, without attaching most in a miraculous escape from the over. money to the President to carry it on. My to himself any share of moral responsibility whelming disaster which seemed to be impressed and my votes shall be, at all events ty for the character of the transaction in pending over our army. If he had failed consistent with each other. While I think which he is engaged. I do not believe in at Buena Vista, it is almost certain that the as I do, I shall vote as I speak. I do not any such doctrine. I do not believe that troops under command of Gen. Scott would know but I may be alone in that; but officers of the army or navy are such ma. have been destroyed by the Mexican hosts whether it be so or not, I shall so act, and chines; or that, by receiving commissions which surrounded them; and I am yet told leave it to be said, whether it is a reproach in either service, they divest themselves of that those who saved the lives of our troops- to me or others, that I am thus alone. Perall responsibility for the character of the who went forth under our national flag- mit me to say to that honorable Senator, in transactions in which they may be engaged are by the solemn judgment of the Senate, all kindness, and, with no disposition to be in pursuance of the orders which they re- to be condemned, because, when ordered to offensive, that he entirely mistakes and misceived. There is one bright page in the pass into the enemy's country, with craven apprenends the character of that portion of history of the English army, which I think, indifference to honor—in traitorous violathe American People, whom I am supposed might, with great propriety, be commended tion of their duty-they did not retire and to represent on this subject. Once, for all, to the thoughtful consideration of every gen-tleman who thus represents the officers of tleman would have had those officers to re-with, nor disturbance of, the existing instithe army as irresponsible machines. It is sign in the face of the enemy. I believe tutions of the States. If the institution of found in the history of the Earl of Effing. his doctrine goes so far; and that it would which you speak be a blessing, bless yourham, a distinguished officer of the British be consistent with his notions, that the offi- selves with it; if it be a curse, stagger under army, and a member of the House of Peers. cers and men should receive pay whilst they it as you may; but let us remain free from He was the colonel of a regiment in the are guarding garrisons, but retire the mo- it-let us alone. It is all that we desire-British service, when he received orders to ment that the order to encounter the perils all that we ask. And permit me to say, join the army about to embark for America, of war was issued. According to his idea that our efforts will not cease, our exertions and fight the rebels at Charlestown and they are to be judges of the justice and pro-Camden. His conduct on that occasion priety of the war. I do not know, however, we can to relieve ourselves of any share of and patriotism, will be infused into the General was worthy of all commendation; and that the ideas which the gentleman has just reproach or responsibility in respect to what would to God, that we had some one, v inheriting a portion of his spirit, when the made! Surely there is retribution even in this order of this Administration was issued, di- I shall now take the opportunity to advert. we say, "keep it to yourselves!" Do not recting the advance of the troops to the Rio Grande, would have followed so illustrious an example! The story briefly told in the "Annual Register" for the year 1776, and. with the indulgence of the Senate, I will and making discoveries in the bowels of our States, interfering with us there, and, in

"The Earl of Effingham, whose military army, and had since prompted him to ripen eracy. theory into experience wherever real ser-MR. HALE .-- I have no disposition to and person, he observed, that the same prin-I cannot suffer the question to be taken with. unalterable sentiments of duty and affection calculated to do it with effect.'

That was the course taken by that distintained by him over the American rebels at officers of this army, for having been engaged in a contest which every feeling of upon the precedent which I have cited, "Mr. Wilkes declared that he thought it his duty to oppose the motion, as originally intended, respecting only Lord Cornwallis, That glory I look upon as our shame! We and all the subsequent amendments, be- have won no glory in this war which I decause, in his idea, every part of it conveyed sire to share, for it has been acquired in a of human liberty and human rights—against

genius had led him, when a youth, into the your table for the suicide of this Confed. the far-famed compromise of the Constitu-

vice was to be found, by acting as a volun. by the gentleman—that he was forbidden certificate of any one claiming me as his teer in the war between the Russians and to present on your table memorials and pe. slave, and you may drag me from the emthe Turks, had, since his return, as a Peer titions which, if they had been acted upon, regiment in which he served was intended ing at all different from that which he now the Constitution! It is from this that we for the American service, thought it incon. asserts: that one portion of this Confeder. ask to be relieved. We make no war upon under his command, for their distinguished sistent with his character, and unbecoming acy should have the liberty of presenting you. That is all that we attempt, and, so in his legislative capacity. He accordingly eracy should be deprived of those guaran. rity of our Constitution and our own insti-Ordered, That it be engrossed, and read wrote a letter of resignation to the Secreta- tees under which it entered the Union. 1 tutions against these encroachments. Becheerfulness with which he would sacrifice gentleman on that occasion, and I hope he that, have never gone. The Senator, then, trespass on the attention of the Senate, but ciples which had inspired him with these words, but to understand their meaning. I to the matter immediately before the Senrequire it, he might be enabled to serve his ent question. I protest against this attempt Majesty and his country in that way in to cast contumely and reproach upon the which, of all others, he thought himself best officers and soldiers who have obeyed the orders of this Government, and who deserve the lasting approbation of the country.

Mr. HALE .- The honorable Senator from South Carolina says, that I have undertaken to cast obloquy upon the officers of the American army. I certainly have said no thank them for anything they had done, because it was impossible, in my mind, to

history; and the gentleman from New ing Christians, who eschew the doctrine of It seems to me that this is the only consistent course of action for those who disapreturning our thanks to the officers and men and simply asked that the American Government of this way is all its affective thanks to the officers and men and simply asked that the American Government of this way is all its affective thanks to the officers and men and simply asked that the American Government of this way is all its affective thanks to the officers and men and simply asked that the American Government of the properties of this way is all its affective thanks to the officers and men and simply asked that the American Government of the properties of the pr

which I heard the other day, and to which do not pretend to interfere with it, then, but The very first remark which I heard come here and ask us to tax people to the from that gentleman, in this Senate-house, last point of endurance, to carry on an agwas to maintain, that whilst science, in ad- gressive war for its prosecution, sustenance, venturous experiment, was soaring to heaven; and maintenance. Do not desire to go into the earth, refuting the Mosaic cosmogony, claiming to preserve your institutions, dishe was not allowed to present memorials on enfranchise us. We hear a great deal about tion; but go into the State of New Hamp-Such was the doctrine then maintained shire, before a justice of the peace, with the braces of my family, and all that I hold dear. in Parliament, uniformly opposed the whole would have resulted in the immediate infa. The habeas corpus and trial by jury, are in system of measures pursued against the did the gentleman then maintain? Noth- rides omnipotent over all the guarantees of paign of 1847; and, no amendment being sword, which he had so utterly condemned tution, so that one portion of the Confed continue the attempt to maintain the integry of war, in which, having declared the recollect one of the remarks made by the yound that, we have no desire to go. Beyond honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown guage. He said that he had learned in efforts made by me, if he gave them any Yankee school books, not only to spell other character. A single word in regard believe he said, that so far as regards one ate, and I have done. I think I cannot out expressing the grounds of my opposition to the King, would not suffer him to be in. portion of the Confederacy—at least that have been misunderstood when I said, that to the passage of this resolution. In doing strumental in depriving any part of his peo. was the tendency of his remarks—it should I did not characterize the acts of the officers ever way it can be presented. I feel con- est regret and greatest mortification at be. mean the Secretary of State-to protest the sincerity of the British Parliament-of

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

had any agency in the prosecution of that

LIBERAL LEGACIES .- Peter Chandler, late of Oswego county, New York, a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, who died at his residence in Marietta, Ohio, on the 2d inst., made the following bequests by his will, after providing for his family, viz:

To the A. B. C. F. Missions, Am. Home Missionary Society, -American Bible Society, -American Tract Society,

now in circulation, respectfully asking them to enact a law, prohibiting any license to be issued for retailing intoxicating drinks in any district wherein a majority of the voters at the polls expresse their opinions that no such license be therein granted, and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Lord's day.

GEORGIA.—A letter from Dahlegona, Georgia. (the locality of the United States Branch Mint) states that from a single Sunday School in that place, containing fourteen teachers and one hundred and thirty scholars, sixty-nine have

Jewish Congress .-- A congress of reforming

Ourselve

We return our hearty thanks to many an generous friends for their aid and sympathy. We are glad to perceive that a majority of them understand our position; a few, however, do not, and we embrace this occasion to put

them right.

The Examiner is strictly an anti-slavery paper, and the organ and exponent of the Emancipation movement in Kentucky. It is free from all party allegiance. It has nothing to do with political contests; whatever we insert in regard to men or parties, we insert as part of the history of passing events; and nothing would induce us to engage directly or indirectly, in State conflicts, presidential contests or party movements of any character.

Next August the people of this State are to vote whether they will have a Convention. A Convention will be held; of this result no man of any party entertains a doubt. When this is decided, then will arise the great question, shall man. Thus a single act casts its baleful shad-Kentucky emancipate? It is to meet this question, to be fully prepared, not only to send the Examiner wherever it may be needed, but to print and circulate tracts throughout the State. so that every man in every county may think and act understandingly on this subject; that we have earnestly besought, and do now earnestly beseech our friends to aid and sustain us.

It is now eight months since the Examiner delity is widely prevalent in our land. But to was commenced. During that time we have what is its prevalence owing? Surely there is labored with whatever of industry, truthfulness nothing in the religion of Jesus, nor in the and self-sacrifice we could command, on the church, as presented by Christ, to justify or special mission to which we have devoted all produce infidelity; for his religion is altogether that we are and have.

Never, so much as now, have we felt the im portance of the cause, or the deep necessity of than Christ's ideal of the church. For what is tra State right views, and again running counperseverance, earnestness, and fidelity in its defence. Great changes have already occurred. and greater will soon be seen. Love of freedom, every where welling up, over the surface festation of Jesus himself. of society, shows that its inmost heart is stirred. and assures the friends of emancipation of certain triumph if they work with honesty of purpose and vigor of soul.

Law of 1833.

This law stands ! The Senate, as we suppo-

sed it would, voted down the House amendment. Many papers, we observe, regard this agitathe love, which he designed should charactertion of the law of 1833, as a bad omen for emancipation, and some have gone so far as to say wonders of love as well as of power, so benevothat its amendment, as proposed, would be a vir- lent in purpose, so beneficent in effect, were them directly—the others indirectly—declared, tual declaration by the State, in favor of slave- prophecies of the deeds of compassion and also, that "the inhabitants of the territory that ry. The former are in error, the latter grossly kindness by which Christ desired that his church, may be acquired, shall decide whether slavery now, and the hour of persecution is past, thank

A majority of the friends of emancipation trated and adorned. He intended that it should ed legalizing the purchase of slaves. made out of Kentucky, so that the law is really inoperative as regards owners, who buy negroes abroad, for their own use. Amend the nourishment to the spirit of infidelity. If that noticing these palpable contradictions, so frelaw, and forbid any traffic in slaves so purcha- fearful and mournful spirit prevail, it must be quently cited by us, remarks as follows upon sed, and you will declare, legislatively, against not because the church is true, but because it is the traffic in slaves for gain, and thus accom- false, to its high character. It is on scenes like sue, the extension of slavery, no change, no po- We copy from his letter what follows:plish more for emancipation, than by any other that presented on the Cumberland river during sition, yet taken by the South, obviates a single course."

As soon as we can get the necessary docu- presence of piety and humanity, that infidelity ments from Frankfort, we shall give a full ac- delights to gaze. It is from such ministers, as count of the proceedings of both branches as to the one who took part in that scene, and whose the law of 1833. Meantime, let our friends position, as minister, enabled him conspicuous- United States has no control, directly or indievery where feel assured, that the cause is on- ly to misrepresent the character of the Chrisward in the State, and that even the passage of tian church, that infidelity and irreligion draw laws unfavorable to liberty, would only give encouragement, and not from those Christ-lovvoice to feelings that are curbed while waiting ing and Christ-obeying ministers, in whom we for the decision of the people on the Conven tion Question. The subject, doubtless, is full of embarrassment and difficulty. But all signs are promising, and, if we have the heart to encounter this embarrassment and difficulty, and the wisdom to act wisely and firmly, we do not believe all the powers of earth can prevent

Judge Graham's Letter.

We published last week an interesting letter from this pure minded citizen and excellent It is the first production, in the present can- as occurring in our midst, rare indeed though

vass, from any of our leading public men, on they be, will stimulate all true-hearted ministhe subject of slavery, and will be hailed, thereters and members of the church to new and Territory which may be acquired by the arms of fore, with delight by the friends of emancipation, whether they concur in its views or not. We want discussion. And we had almost

that this is all we want. Honor, then, to the man who has broken the general silence, and honor, too, to the good citizens who appealed to him to do so! The example will be melt away, rapidly yet quietly, as the ice disapfollowed. Worthy men will call out our distinguished public characters, and, in this way, we shall know their views, consider their advice. and be prepared to act.

We desire to publish the letter sent to Judge Graham, as signed. Will our friends in Barren send us a copy of it! It is important that it should be published-not only that we may know who are inquiring of friends and neighbors what shall be done-but in what spirit their enquiries are made,

Cold Comfort.

Senator YULEE, of Florida, offered resolutions in the Senate, declaring it to be the slave-hold ers right to go where he pleased with his slaves into territory conquered or acquired despite the will of the people thereof, or the action of Congress, and made upon them a speech as remarkable for ultraism as any ever delivered in or out

At the close of his harangue, Senator Foote, of Mississippi, moved to lay the resolutions on the table, and on doing so, denounced the resolutions strongly. He said the originator of them had not advanced a word of argument in their behalf, in which he would be sustained by the intelligent public of the South. He added. too-and this must have caused a smile-that the style of Senator Yulee was too oracular-too dictatoral for his taste.

Of course the resolutions were laid upon the

What think you, Christiane?

Not many months since, a boat was descend ing the Cumberland river. Among the passengers were a minister, and a negro-trader. The trader had with him several colored men and women, whom he was carrying to the South. one of the women and wished to buy her. A bargain was made. The trader asked one of the passengers to write a bill of sale for him. The man refused. He then asked the minister. The minister hesitated for a moment, and then, Sabbath as it was, he sat down at the table and wrote out a bill of sale of the woman. We know this to be a fact. In the course of that very Sabbath-day, that minister spoke to his we cannot differ from a friend, and yet, not Why, this doctrine annihilates all State rightsfellow-travellers with great enthusiasm and ex- "find fault" with him-nay, whether we cannot all sovereignty of the people-at a blow, and previous he had been the means of producing. from some of his facts, or conclusions? It hes both, and to the nation.

Now, christians of Kentucky, ministers and done us a slight injustice, unintentional we members of the church of Christ, we ask you know, in its paper of the 21st. We found no in all earnestness, what think you? We ask fault, we differed, only, as to certain supposed

he contemplation of this scene, not only because of the inherent repulsiveness of the pic- Mexico, propositions for peace are in the hands ture, but because of the disastrous influences which such scenes exert.

ow over a whole State.

But this is not the only, nor the worst influ

Scenes like these are not merely bad in them

selves, but they are instrumental, and to a fear-

to alienate the affections of men, or to give

rejeise to know that all denominations in Ken-

Some of you may wonder, Christian friends

The church in Kentucky has a vast influence

A Touching Memorial.

Few of our readers but will read with deep

and even tender interest the following copy of

accompany his autograph signature, which had

Written for Miss C. L. Edwards, of Massa

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Quincy, Massachusetts.

National Intelligencer.

chusetts, on the day preceding his attack.

In days of yore the poet's pen

From wing of bird was plundered, Perhaps of goose, but now and then,

From Jove's own Eagle sundered.

But, now, metallic pens disclose

Fair damsel! could my pen impart. In prose or lofty rhyme, The pure emotions of my heart,

To speed the flight of time; What metal from the womb of earth

Could worth intrinsic bear,
To stamp with corresponding worth
The blessings thou should'st share.

Well Done

tolerated in the South if the public be made

Weekly Messenger.

This is the name of our new Temperance Jour-

nal. It is to be edited by F. H. Underwood

A Mlotake.

aware of it.

that we will stand by them.

Alone the poets numbers;

In iron, inspiration glows Or with the minstrel slumbers

eed requested by a female friend.

pears before the genial sun.

Consider for a moment what some of thes influences must be. The National Intelligencer refers to them as fol-Where was this painful exhibition made? In

the cabin of a steamboat, in the presence of a The project of a treaty of peace, signed by promiscuous crowd, gathered from various parts Mr. Trist as commissioner on the part of the United States, and by three commissioners on the part of Mexico, has been received by the of the Union. Among the observers perhaps. is one from a distance, who has known nothing Executive, and has been now for two days unof slavery, except from lectures or rumors. He der consideration by that branch of the Governis startled and grieved, as he well may be. Per-The substance of the treaty is, as we under haps he describes the scene, and gives expression to his emotions, in a letter to some far-dis-

First. Peace between the United States and tant friend. That friend, on the receipt of the Mexico, and an armistice between the military letter, having similar emotions awakened, speaks mmanders of the two countries during such of the scene to other friends, and soon it appears in a newspaper, and then it goes from village to village, from city to city, over half the Union.

When as an illustration of the two countries during time as the treaty shall be in suspense.

Secondly. Mexico agrees, in consideration, &c., that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall hereafter be from the And how is it represented? Why, as an illus-Sea up the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line tration of the feelings and actions of the religious community of Kentucky; a community,

which (with some digression) is to run west (or nearly west) to the Pacific ocean, and strike a point South of the port of San Diego. the vast majority of whom, so far from approving or imitating the deed of that minister Thirdly. In consideration of this large ces sion of territory the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. would regard him as one, who had dishonored his holy profession, and proved recreant to the cause of religion and humanity, of God and the United States against the Government of

of government. The result we will not doubt.

All parties wish-all parties say-let there be

The treaty is understood to contain many provisions of detail; but does not, as we hear, include any provision, as has been reported, for ence of such a scene as the one we have dece of a military force by United States for a certain time in Mexico. The treaty makes its appearance in a questionable form; being concluded by Mr. Trist, as

ful degree, in producing infidelity and irreligion. with full powers, after those powers had been withdrawn, or intended to be withdrawn, by The Legislature of Ohio has adjourned. Our Legislative session terminated on last Thurs-

No Difficulty Bemoved.

lovely, and no ideal can be presented to the The perpetualists of the South have been almind of man, more attractive and beautiful most at every extreme-now contending for ulthe church according to that ideal? The visi- ter to all these views.

Why this ? The simple reason is, that they ble embodiment of religion, the representative of the divine spirit of Jesus, the living mani- are forever acting upon this idea-that they must do, or undo, whatever promises to strengthen The life of the church is, according to the slavery. They are consistent here, however high ideal, but a constant renewal, a prolonga- contradictory they are in opinion. They are tion of the life of Christ. His life on earth, so true to the institution, but hopelessly untrue to brief in years, so long in result, was but a fore- any stated platform.

shadowing of the true life of the church .-An example. Every word of holy truth, every tone of com-When Senators Dickinson, Dallas, and Bupassion, every deed of love, by which his life chanan, first wrote their famous protocols, eve was marked, were symbolic of the holiness and ry paper in the South patted them on the back, and said, "well done; you are true men; the ize the church. The miracles of Christ, those South will stand by you." These individuals opposed the Wilmot Proviso. But then, one of throughout its whole existence, should be illus- shall find any footing on the soil."

We thought this qualification, (and so said) are opposed to touching this law. "Let it be eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf, strength would change the views of the perpetualists; a warm welcome, hearing from all sides the exstand," say they: "it declares that Kentucky is to the weak; that it should be the guardian of and it has; for now they say, one and all, "that opposed to any increase of her slave population innocence, the teacher of virtue, the friend of this will never answer, that to submit to such a ly, and is a good man." from abroad, and that is testimony of a high the poor, the defender of the oppressed, the qualification would be to limit slavery to its character against the institution." But a large glorifier of humanity. All that is lofty in pur- present bounds"-and at a single leap, they disthe great and only groundwork of State sover-Now, surely, there is nothing in this ideal eignty.

The Baltimore American, calm and sensible, their folly, and the fact, that as regards the isthe Sabbath, and not on scenes hallowed by the difficulty The Legislature of Virginia had laid down the

"Platform of the South" according to the old recipe, when it declared by resolution, unaninously, "That the General Government of the rectly, mediately or immediately, over the institution of Slavery; and that, in taking any such control, it transcends the limits of its legitimate functions by destroying the internal organiza-This was the Platform of the South less than year ago-constructed according to the Resctucky abound, men whose lives attest at once lutions of '98. Surely those famous resolutions the loveliness of religion and their Chistian must afford a basis wide enough for all purposes. But it seems not. A case has arisen in which the South cannot find sovereign virtue in a denial of power to the General Government. that we should give publicity to scenes like Strange, but true! A crisis has come at which that which has suggested these thoughts. Our State sovereignty itself must be disowned, in orreasons for alluding to the scene are simply der that no authority may be found in the emthese. We believe that if such scenes do ocbryo territory to shape its own intenal system,

cur, it is best they should be known; and, The South must have a new Platform. The moreover, we prefer to speak of them ourselves, old one was scarcely demolished before another rather than be told of them from abroad. We was put up, by the Legislature of Alabama, in believe, also, that the knowledge of such scenes the form of resolutions declaring it "to be the natural and indefeasible right of each citizen of each and every State of the Confederacy to reside. more earnest efforts for the removal of the great the United States, or yielded by treaty with any

evil, which brings so many and so disastrous foreign power. "Their adoption," says the Charleston Mercury, speaking of the resolutions which embedy the foregoing proposition, "reflects credit on the enlightened body by which they have been an-Let that influence be exercised in Christian nounced to the world; and because to Alahama belongs the credit of having, so far as the subboldness, wisdom and love, and slavery would ject of these resolutions extend, constructed that platform on which all the slave-holding States will stand."

This platform, we take it, is no better than the old one. What authority is to determine the meaning of the word "property," which forms so characteristic a feature in the new formula verses, written by Mr. Adams, on the day pre- Everything depends upon that. If the people ceding his fatal attack of illness, and designed to of the Territories are to decide, they will say

that "persons held to service" are not proper-ty. What decision would Congress give?-ty. What decision would Congress give !-plain that the new platform, instead of allowing no room for a discussion of the essential principle involved in the Proviso, does in fact throw the door wice open to it.

This very question of personality and pro perty—that is, how far slaves were persons and how far they were property—was thoroughly discussed in the convention, which formed the Constitution of the United States; and the provisions of the Constitution relating to slavery bear witness of the compromise made on that subject. The Constitution does not designate slaves as property; it calls them "persons" it provides that they shall be enumerated in the census and admitted, to a certain extent, in the basis of representation. In truth the Constitution never uses the term "slave" or "slaves" they are always designated as "persons" or "persons held to service." Nevertheless, with all this guarded phraseology, the Constitution recognises the rights of property growing out of the institution of slavery, in those States in which it existed; and it protects those rights of property in the case of an absconding slave es-caping into a State where slavery is not al-

The boy who was forcibly taken away from Washington, and whose case was brought before We refer to these facts to show that the rethe House of Representatives, has been restored cently announced programme which designates. to his home and freedom. Duff Green was active in producing this result; a result which deficulty pertaining to the question at issue. as the Mercury phrases it, "The platform of monstrates that injustice to the slave will not be Nor can there be any started which will.

One instance, in the South itself, need only be cited, to show the absurdity of the new platform, and the axtreme folly of its authors. A slave owner takes his slave from New Orleans into Mexico, or any free territories. That elane his servant voluntarily, into the bounds of freedom, under the Louisiana law, and the decision of her courts, snaps forever the chain-links of elavery from him, and makes him a freeman. Yet the perpetualists assert, in the face of this decision, it is the natural and indefeasable right of every planter to take his slaves with him into We would ask the Boston Reporter whether any territory conquered or acquired by trenty!

We copy from the National Intellige the 22d inst., the following painfully interesti details of the particulars attending the recent ness of the venerable man whose name head this paragraph : mournful and agitating event occurred in the Hotepresentatives pesterday, which, as the news of ad through the city, engrossed all thoughts, and fi

I hearts with sympathy.

Just after the yeas and nays were taken on a quest of the Speaker had risen to put another question to fouse, a sudden cry was heard on the left of the course, a sudden cry was heard on the left of the course, a sudden cry was heard on the left of the course, as the course of the cour "Mt. Adams is dying!" Turning our eyes to the swe beheld the venerable man in the act of falling the left arm of his chair, while his right arm was exten grasping his desk for support. He would have droupon the floor had he not been caught in the arms member sitting next him. A great sensation was created in the House; members from all quarters rushing. member sitting next him. A great sensation was created in the House: members from all quarters rushing for their seats and gathering round the fallen Statesman, was immediately lifted into the area in front of the Cletable. The Speaker instantly suggested that some genman move an adjournment, which being promptly do the House adjourned. A sofa was brought, and I ADAMS, in a state of perfect helplessness, though no entire insensibility, was gently laid upon it. The sofa taken up and borne out of the Hall into the Rotum where it was set down, and the members of both Hou and strangers who were fast crowding around were we some difficulty repressed, and an open space cleared its immediate vicinity; but a medical gentleman, a me that he be removed to the door of the Rotundo opension the east portico, where a fresh wind was blowin This was done; but the air being chilly, and loaded wit vapor, the sofa was, at the suggestion of Mr. W.NTHROI once more taken up and removed to the Speaker's apartment, the doors of which were forthwith closed to all be professional gentlemen, several of whom arrived in succession as the news spread into the city. While lying it this apartment, Mr. Adams partially recovered the us of his speech, and observed in faltering accents, "This is the end of earth;" but quickly added, "I am composed." Members had by this time reached Mr. A.'s abode with the melancholy intelligence, and, soon after, Mrs. Adams ancholy intelligence, and, soon after, Mrs. AD and his nephew and niece arrived, and made their was the appalling scene. Mrs. A. was deeply affected, as or some moments quite prostrated by the sight of husband, now insensible, the pallor of death upon the countenance, and those sad premonitories fast makin their appearance which fall with such a chill upon the

In the Hall, meanwhile, a gloomy pause occurred in the sual hum of voices that fills it. Some members sat in nute suspense; others stood in groups, and made or an-wered inquiries as to the cause and the probable issue of the attack; others hastened toward the Speaker's room to Mr. Adams, though for some months very feeble when he entered the hall in the morning, in his when he entered the hall in the morning, in his when he entered the hall in the morning, in his usual health, and had but a few minutes before delivered his vote, on a motion before the House, in an unusually distinct and emphatic manner. The attack was believed, at first, to have been a fainting fit; but this idea soon gave place to the appalling conviction that it was a recurrence of paralysis, which has twice before affected Mr. Adams, though in a midder degree. year in July last.

At eleven o'clock last night the venerable sufferer still

lay in the Speaker's chamber, insensible to all external objects, but apparently more comfortable, and his symptoms giving hope to his medical attendants that he might revive sufficiently by this morning to bear removal to his

own residence. As soon as the news of the painful occurrence reached the Senate, that body likewise adjourned.

John G. Fee. The day will be when Kentucky will be proud f this honest, single-minded minister of God. Born among us, he dared, in a dark hour, to speak out in all things pertaining to the advancement of true religion. For a time he had to suffer. For a long season, hot and angry reproaches fell thick upon him, and even the 'brethren" avoided him. There is a change God! Abroad, he is revered; at home, he can go where he pleases, and will meet every where clamation, "he endured his sufferings patient-

It is thus that fidelity is rewarded! If like the meek and just FEE, we possessed this qual-

cause, and the manner in which it should be conducted. Who better able to advise? From whom should we be more willing to hear advice?

Now, too, is the time for action. If we wait until the slave area is increased, until slave representation is increased, it may be forever too late. The destiny of unborn millions will be irrevocably fixed; and lands whose pure atmosphere has breathed only the notes of happy freemen, will bear on its bosom the groans of the ondman. Friends of Freedom! generations anathematize us as sluggards, as cowards, or as traitors? Shall the blood of thousands stain our garments in time, and their

groans haunt our souls in eternity? Forbid it humanity! Forbid it, Heavent There ought to be in the field scores of efficient and discreet men. The value of good Anti-Slavery papers is inestimable—absolutely neces sary. Still the living speaker has a power to instruct, arouse, and associate in the common cause, the Anti-Slavery men of the nation, that speaker is as real in the Anti-Slavery cause as in the common preaching of the gospel. The men selected for this work should be men of the right stamp. This prepares us to notice some facts given to us by friends of the cause in our

1. Injury has been done to the cause by too often divorcing it from religion, or even any religious exercise. Great injury was done to the Temperance cause in this way; and, I believe, is one reason of its decline in many parts of our nation. Said a late writer, "The more] see of Slavery, the more fully am I convinced ought to do so because it is a sin against God. Whenever we lose sight of this, we lose our hold upon the conscience." And when we which "try men's soul's." The conscience must be moved.

2. The lecture-room has, in some cases, been made a place of merriment—even of buffoonery. The consequence is, that many now come to the

who have been neglected or opposed) pouring a tirade of invective, or abuse upon their oppoof revenge and ambition, rather than love for the souls of men, gory to God, or even the good of their country; that these men think more of self than they do of the cause. As a consequence. people will grow suspicious of all Anti-Slavery men, even of the cause itself. Now, this need We can differ from men, yet do it kindly. We can rebuks error in great faithfulness

foulest blot, the slave from his galling chains. It is generous, expansive, Godlike. We should

Human Freedom, JOHN G. FEE.

Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain. will be prepared for the estimate which he in a state of unusual despondency. makes, upon good data no doubt, of the value of the agricultural stock in the United King-

at 2.250,000 (of which more than 1,500,000 are used in agriculture) their value being
The number of cattle 14,500,000 and value
The number of sheep 50,000,000, The number of pigs, of all ages, he estimates at 18,000,000, and their value - - -

Making ultation, of a revival, which a short time agree with him in aim and end and dissent really makes a few slave owners dictators to to this amount is added the value of carts, The citizens of New Albany, on Monday

To this amount is added the value of carts, wagons, ploughs, threshing machines, and other innumerable implements of husbandry and material necessary to the operations of agriculture, and the cost of the labor which is to produce

REVIEW.

Mr. G. W. Nosle, has in press, a novel from the pen of James D. Nourse, Esq., the accomed author of "The Past and its Legacies." We have read the manuscript with great pleasure. The work is written in a beautiful style. and contains many fine descriptions. The author has kindly given us permission to present aportion of the work to our readers.

* * * * * Levenworth, like a man of

sense, strove to interest himself in everything that could cause a diversion of his feelings .-Among the passengers were men of intelligence from various portions of the vast region, in which he expected to make his future home. The knowledge which he gained of the climate, resources, and rapid improvement of the Ohio valley, in particular, convinced him that it would be at no very distant time, the heart of now rolled grandly over the woods and rever- still far from shore, when he became sensible the great republic, the centre of population and berated from the shores, each peal nearer and that his strength was failing. Now the lightpower in North America. It struck him that ouder than the preceding. A few large drops ning would show him the wide space of waters the physical grandeur of the West, brought of rain falling upon deck warned Levenworth within the grasp of the dilated conception, by to go below. Before he entered the cabin, he then leave him again in utter darkness. Still the wonderful facilities of travel through vast distances, had given to the most cultivated of his new acquaintances an unusual enlargement of ideas. They had certainly, a sublime contempt of space. A voyage from Louisville to niles of forest and prairie, was spoken of with as much nonchalance as a holiday trip of pleasure in the Eastern States. The views of even common-place men respecting the capabilities and destinies of the West, put to shame the most glowing conceptions of the most poetical maginations in a different state of society. It also occured to him that the peculiar freedom and originality of thought and expression peculiar to America, where an active and sagacious people, have found themselves in new circumstances, were more strikingly developed in the West, than in other parts of the country which he had visited. It was difficult indeed, to conceive of a more complete emancipation, not only from the prejudices of older communities, but also, what seemed less desirable, though equally nevitable in a newly settled country, from all those beautiful associations which cluster around particular localities and ancient institutions-fhe dwelling places of ancestors, and the venerable names of history. Here that poetical enthusiasm, which, in other countries, lingers ed to the shock of the tempest. upon the past, was turned towards the future. hiefly in the passing moment, but in memory r hope. Across the narrow isthmus of th resent, are thrown mysterious lights and shad-

He listened with wonder to accounts of the ing his experience to the Era as to the good try is a great poem. This westward progress of dangerous proximity to a shoal.

stream, was in his imagination, one of the subtrickle out from under snow-drifts, that have the storms of a thousand winters. He had may, by burlesque, or witty sayings, gather a the rapidly increasing commerce of a region of by the least sign of human habitation. rabble of vain hearts after us; but they are not the men who will stand in those hours of trial as a fit emblem in its might and majesty of the empire which is rising on its shores.

One evening he was told that the boat wa near the place to which his imagination had Anti-Slavery lectures, thinking that it is a place given so much interest. The Ohio had spread to talk and laugh, and that they will hear some- to a vast width, between low and level banks.thing to feed their merriment. The sober and The hills which bound its immediate valley, influential men and women are, in some places, were no longer visible over the eternal forest, which seemed almost as unbroken, as when 3. Injury has been done to the cause by men fifty years before the camp-fire of the Indian threw its red glare upon the mossy trunks, and ents. This leads the mass of persons to con- the circle of dusky warriors. The boat glided clude that such lectures are prompted by a spirit towards a low point of land, on which several frame buildings were raised upon posts, above the annual inundation, and Henry saw before him, a rushing mass of turbid waters, which looked but little, if at all, wider than the Ohio reality, it is natural that great men, great books, yet, as the apostle says, "in meekness, peradventure the Lord may give them repentance to the acknowledgement of the truth."

The cause in which we have engaged is a noble one. It seeks to free the church of Christ of the West produced upon our hero. The sky from its greatest curse, our country from its was dull and hazy-the sun was a dark red ball carrying with it several huge trees, which were horrible death that yawned before them, while himself in every way? swept away by the dark whirling current. All the blue lightning gave an insane glare to eyes was wild, gloomy, terrible; and Levenworth, that were turned towards the scowling heavens. yielding to the depressing influence of the scene- The waves were beginning to sweep over the tive commerce of New York and Boston in The London correspondent of the National ry, saw before him, not the majestic Father of wa- deck, when Mr. Radelif drew his daughter to- 1832 and 1847. The number of Foreign arri-Intelligencer remarks, that, Mr. McQueen's ters, but a baleful Cocytus, bearing the ruins of wards him and pressed her to his heart in si-"Statistics of the British Empire" furnishes a world through cypress shades of pestilence lence, for despair had frozen his utterance. All much curious information; and few persons and death. He went to his berth that night, hope seemed to be at an end, when Levenworth

As the urid sky darkened over the river and its wild shores, Levenworth strove in vain to resist an impression that some fearful event was "Never mind me," replied Mr. Radelif £45,000,000 was already over him. The lightning began to as I can to help in case of need." This was said violence.

on the western bank, a dark object moved out was borne by the rude winds far away from the upon the waters. A broad blaze of lightning cars of her parent, who in spite of his utmost gave Levenworth a glampse of a small beat; but efforts, soon fell some distance in the rear, she whether it contained one or more persons, he felt upon her arm the light, but firm, grasp of

vexed by the demon abroad in the air. The all hearts shall be revealed. thunder, which had been growling at a distance, Borne down by the furious current, he was

played around him-one flash scarcely ceasing New Orleans, or Galena, through thousands of to quiver before another darted from some other quarter of the heavens. While Levenworth lingered upon the boiler deck, the Captain of the Reindeer came up to his side and threw a hasty glance upon the

ing steadily, while his little skiff danced over

waves, tipped with fire by the lightnings that

"That man in the skiff is in great peril, is he not?" said Levenworth. "His boat will be shivered into a thousand pieces," replied the Captain, "if the gale strikes the condition of the "fortunate."

it before he lands, and there it comes now." The groaning of the woods, the crash of strong boughs torn from their parent trunks, and of old giants of the wilderness toppling to the earth, prospects. As for this world's goods-they had told plainly enough that the storm-spirit was at more than they knew what to do with. As for

" A wild night, but I have run through many to wish, and they were sure of possessing them such before," said the Captain as he hurried away to another part of the boat where his presence was demanded. A furious dash of rain drove Levenworth into the cabin, where he nearly lost his footing as the boat, with a tremendous lurch and a quiver in every joint, yield- lavishly. But this gave them no self-respect

"Good Heavens!" he said to himself, " what for every where man has his highest being not will become of that poor man who is out on the wild river in such a night as this."

His concern for the solitary voyager was soon lost in a sense of imminent peril to himself and ws, from the eternity past, and the eternity to his friends. The fury of the storm increased every moment. A blaze of lightning, which dimmed the lights in the cabin, was instantly marvellous growth of Cincinnati, remarked the followed by a fearful crash of thunder, and then of life, and sacrificed that life. ommercial activity of the "City of the Falls," came another fierce onset of the gale, which where nature herself has marked out the site of burst open the doors and made part of one of a great metropolis, and admired the number and the chimneys rattle upon the hurricane deck .- what has been, and what is, in this goodly city. size of the steamboats that ploughed those low- In the pauses of the storm, the sharp and loud says: er waters, where not thirty years before, the voices of the officers could be heard, calling to, prolonged howl of the wolf from shores cover- and answering each other. It soon became ap- the thirty-five million "monster," stuffed now ed with unbroken forests, was the only sound parent that something was creating among the with Uncle Sam's revenue parchments. The that disturbed the night-watch of the lonely crew an unusual commotion. Those of the victor occupies the house of the slain. It stands number argue thus: "every winter, special acts pose, hely in spirit and kind in act, are embo- avowed the very first principles of State rights; ity, how would sin and folly be overcome, and steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which then sufficed passengers who knew the river, gave signs of steersman of the flat-boat which the river of t gious. It has been justly said, that our coun- Levenworth that the boat had been driven into

population, christianity, literature, and liberty, The first being he thought of was Inez, and which can never be arrested, until it shall have all sense of his own peril was merged in conreached the Pacific, and the great republic, the cern for her safety. He thought it best to seek mightiest offspring and clearest representative Mr. Radclif, who was with his daughter in the Here, in this deserted room, lies the withered of the best tendencies of modern society, shall ladies' cabin, that he might be near them in case heart of the beast whose name was Leviathan. confront the worn out relics of the ancient civ- of any sudden catastrophe. He had just reached lization of Asia, and spread the white wings of the door of the ladies' cabin, when he found himher commercial and naval power over both self obliged to cling to it for support against a sad. I have no time to enter upon it. He sufoceans, what is it but an epic poem, written by tremendous shock, which was followed by cries fered insult, contumely, and, bitterer than all, the hand of Providence on the face of the globe. of dismay and horror. The cause of the alarm Such thoughts often passed through the mind was soon ascertained. The boat had struck one friends. They heartiessly mecked him in his of Levenworth, during his voyage of nearly a of those snags formed by trunks of trees imbedthousand miles. on the "heartiful aleas " Had in the mud of shoals, and throwing up their also looked forward with lively interest to the pointed extremities to the surface. It had piercjunction with the Mississippi. That great ed her keel and lower deck, and damaged the

imest of all natural objects. He had thought | Most of the passengers rushed out upon the of the number and magnitude of its tributaries, guards, while Levenworth made his way to the roaring through thousands of miles of untrod- side of Inez and her father. When they reach- and moved in the gay and fashionable circles of cause, the Anti-Slavery men of the nation, that roaring through thousands of thies of untrought not to be lost. This power of the living den forests or grassy meadows, to be swallowed ed the hurricane deck, on which many perup by that majestic flood, which rolls on its sons sought refuge as the part of the boat that mysterious course through the wilderness and would remain longest above water, they were solitary place, as well as the haunts of civilized met by sights and sounds that might have chilled man, extorting tribute from the shady glens of the stoutest heart. The snag had snapped, and age of three and twenty, had run a professiona the Alleghanies, from those limpid lakes, the the boat was swinging round into deep water .summer-home of the wild fowl, which lie em- The wind and rain had abated, but the lightning the world. The other chose his bride from a bosomed in the green prairies of the North, like still quivering far and wide over the boiling rivmirrors of silver in frames of emerald, from er, showed them that they were far from the those sublime pinnacles of the West, where rills nearest shore, while the sharp commands of the officers, the cries of women and children, and Year of Consolation" cannot be strangers. And that, whenever we move against slavery, we been piled up in those icy halls of desolation by the din of men hurrying to and fro in utter confusion, mingled with the wailings of the storm. thought of it as the landmark and highway of as it swept in fitful gusts over the raging wa- Mexico, whither a life of luxury and ennui had have lost this, we have lost a great power. We great States, as bearing upon its broad bosom ters and the wild woods, which were unbroken When the boat struck, some persons on the

> lower deck had put off in the yawl, which was never seen nor heard of afterwards. The three in whom we are most interested had taken a position in which the pilot-house afforded them a partial shelter from the wind and rain. Before of Mexico the cabin was entirely submerged, Levenworth went down and soon returned with his cloak. which he threw over Inez. She trembled, but uttered no exclamation of terror. She asked her father in a voice that showed but little agitation, what was the prospect of escape. He re- labor? plied, that the part of the boat on which they were standing, would probably remain above water until they could be taken off in the yawl. This forlorn hope was soon extinguished. As affection that nothing can snap it asunder-no the boat swayed round into deep water, it was storm, no crushing misfortune, no mighty and gradually disengaged from the snag, and settled itself. As imagination always runs ahead of down more rapidly. As it rolled from side to side, the upper deck was already splashed by the cannot buy friendship. Affluent youth may waves, when a broad flash threw its lurid glare win, by lavish outlay, selfish admirers. But of disappointment. This was peculiarly true of over the waters on which the looked-for boat their mere wealth cannot link to them in love was no where to be seen.

The more daring now leaped into the river, while the timid wrung their hands or ran wildly remarked-

"I am a good swimmer, and I will save Inez or perish, and, if you can keep up awhile, I may be able to help you also."

so near, that the shadow of destiny's raven wing "think of her alone, and I will keep as near you play on the edges of the clouds in the South- merely to reassure Inez, who looked upon her west. As night closed in, he sat unmindful of father with unutterable anguish, for she suspecthe summons to the evening meal, looking in- ted, what was true, that he had not the least tently at the opening in the black masses of hope of reaching the shore himself, which even woods, where a misty light showed the course for a good swimmer in the vigor of youth, was of the great river which was bearing him farther an almost desperate undertaking. She drew and farther from the reign of law and order, into back from Levenworth, and clinging to her regions whence had come to his ears, even in the father, murmured, "I cannot leave you thus; I distant North, many a tragic tale of blood and would rather die by your side." "Do not fear for me, my daughter," said Mr. Radelif as he and Circassian, were burned at the Cincinnati the question, but not because we have any doubts as to the answer, which a vast majority of you will give. We know that your hearts respond to our hearts, and that you turn away for the property of the prop ears, and from the deep shadows of the woods ienses, she called upon her father, but her cry damaged.

Levenworth, who occasionally addressed to her "Wheever." said he to himself, "has pushed a few words of encouragement. He endeavored off into the river at such a time as this, in that to inspire her with a confidence which he was whist, must be strong of limb and stout of heart, far from feeling himself. His thoughts and for the current will carry him down so far, that feelings in that awful extremity were a revelabefore he reaches the other shore, the storm will tion of the depth of his love, for they flashed a overtake him." Another bright flash, followed light far down into abysses of his being, into by a quivering glare, showed a single man in the which no ray of consciousness had ever before cance. While Levenworth was watching the penetrated. There was a fearful joy in the progress of the daring voyager, he heard a distant thought, that if all his efforts to save Income roar in the forest, and nearer, the tree-tops began should be vain, no rival could prevent them to mosu, and creak, as they caught the first from going down clasped in each other's arms breath of the tempest. The frequent lurches of into those depths, whence they might rise to the boat showed that the river had begun to be gether in that glorious day when the secrets of

between him and the black masses of woods. looked anxiously at the solitary boatman, who his heart failed him not, and he struggled manhad gained the middle of the river and was pullcould oppose scarcely any resistance to the current. He was drifting, almost helplessly, with the being he loved best on earth, whose only hope of safety lay in his rapidly waning strength, with tempest above and darkness around him upon the waves of that fearful river, which had filled his young imagination with ideas of terrible sublimity. Inez, in a voice scarcely audible, entreated him to leave her and save himself.

The Opening, and the Class How often we mourn over our lot, and envy

We remember knowing two brothers in early days, frank, kind-hearted, generous fellows who had wealth, large connexions, the best of

this world's honors-they had only to labor and But the very ease with which these thingsdeemed so important by all-were made theirsthe certainty of abundance and of honor-ren dered them forgetful of what was necessary to constitute a true manhood. They squandered and gained for them no confidence from the public. They sought excitement. But this only plunged them into excess after excess, until

worn out, the mind became enfeebled, and the physical frame worn out, and the end of aildeath-came to them early and ignominiously. Their fate, is but the fate of all, or nearly all situated as they are—they knew not how to LA-BOR, and they fell. They mistook the purpose

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Philadelphia, and of Philadelphia, or

Before my window stands the stuffed hide of a perpetual monument of the fact, that no "mon ness of a man's hand, a little farther down the street, by the side of an unpretending starway leading to a small dusty room, which echoes only to the tread of a grey and wan looking clerk. On this little sign is written, "Office of the Trustees of the Bank of the United States." For all the rest, where is it?

The private history of Mr. Biddle, after mis fortune laid its heavy hand upon him, is very neglect from those who had once basked in the sunshine of his favor, and called themselves his calamities. It is beyond a doubt true that he One other memorial of Philadelphia. Near the centre of the city, in Walnut street, are some of the most splendid residences in the city. Among them are two, conspicuous for

their elegance, and facing one another. They were built a few years ago by two young gentlemen, brothers, who inherited great wealth, woman of brilliant talents and unquestioned genius, and at the time of her marriage, the ido lized of thousands-a woman, who, at the early career on both sides of the Atlantic, whose as-

tonishing brilliancy had attracted the gaze of

more private circle. Time wore on. Estrangement, separation, bitterness and the keenest sorrow, followed in the one case, to which those who have read "A now the head of the other, and most magnificent of the two dwellings, is just brought home hurried him, in pursuit of new excitements, new fields of activity for his restless spirit .-Palled and satiated with the pleasures of a city life, the comforts of a luxurious home, the blandishments of society, abundant wealth, troops of friends, wife and children, a princely mansion, horses, carriages and servants, all were not sufficient in their attractions to withhold him from plunging into the pestilential vapors

The proud, strong man-could he have died broken hearted, had he been true to his own higher convictions? The favored youth-could blight and death have reached them had they been taught early to labor, to wait, as well as to

The parties referred to, are said to have possessed friends-troops of them. Never! Friendship knits itself so closely to the object of its overwhelming disaster. The bank, by liberal discounts, may buy supporters. The banker one human being. This requires worth-fidelity-an honest purpose, and an honest life-not the wish to be-but the resolve to po. A faithof fire-the river was strewn with drift; and about, shricking for help from those who were less man, none can respect, and who can be faithjust as the boat entered it, a part of the western helpless as themselves. Some knelt upon the ful that squanders time or means foolishly, or bank plunged headlong into the sulien flood, deck and called upon God to save them from the abuses his mental or moral nature, or degrades

Boston and New York.

Annexed is a statement showing the comparvals at each port was as follows:

New York, 1,808 3,146 3,739 1,064 1,338 1,675 Foreign Imports.

New York. Boston.

1832 \$50,995,921 \$15,760,572 | 1832 \$22,792,593 \$10,197,765 | 1817, 96,036,257 46,110,761 | 1817 52,879,275 10,513,132 ner\$11,010,333 \$30,350,219 Incr \$30,086,681 \$416,36

The report of the Commissioner of Patents it is stated, will be presented to Congress in a few days. He makes the following estimate of

the crop of certain articles last year:

Three Steamers-Hendrik Hudson, Kenton,

The boat had rounded a deep bend of the riv- gently forced her to the side of the boat, and Landing on the night of the 28th. The boats er, which stretched away below in one of those adding, "do not cling to me or you will drown were insured-also, most of the frieght in them.

Did you ever attend a political meeting in the great city, reader? If not, when you go there, make it a point to do so. You will witness a rich scene, if you do, "prehaps."

Order is out of the question. It don't seem to be in the nature of the people to wish it. The wags are there, with funny questions; the wits, with hurrahs, and "hit remarks" in the wrong places, are sure to be on hand; and loafers, and loungers come in squads to have fun or orovoke it. A commanding mind will rule all. Floquence will keep still the noisy and "uprearious." But where these are wanting, and erell with them, sometimes, a New York City political meeting is a good natured row-a sort of place where every body may say what they please, and do as they please, provided they show their "waggery" and "wit" in doing it. As an example, we have only to look at the report of the Taylor meeting in that city. Cost Johnson was the first speaker. He is a ciever man, but a heavy speaker. He can give facts, but kindle no enthusiasm. He can ason in his way, but it is a way, a restless people do not like. Hence he was but little heardand continually interrupted; and just imagine he character and manner of some of the inter-Mr. Baker, of Illinois, was to follow When the people grew impatient, the cry of "Baker! Baker!" was heard, and that was responded to solemuly "Bread! Bread! Then when he was quoting, as he is somewhat given to do, Cato, Solomon, Alcibiades, Plato, Demosthenes, &c., and wound up by saying he was against—dead against—long by saying long speeches—just at this point there was such a cheer as to confound even the unfinching Marylander. But he did not take the hint, and went on. And of course there were whree cheers for Henry Clay."-"Hisses"-"Go it Jim" - "He costs too much" - "we have hal enough" &c., &c., &c., until, the orator sat down, amid a general hurra, as much as to say, "we thank you for that." Col. BAKER, a hero, followed, but with no bet-

ter fate. He could not get a hearing. So runs the account of his effort :-Col. B. was glad to have the pleasure of meet-

ing the audience and addressing them. He thought it a great loss that he wasn't at the batthe of Buena Vista; but as he was not in that fight with old Zach, he should be with him in next fight for the country. He knew he idn't think as all present did about politics. fle was a Whig all over, and some of them were Democrats. But as they had made up their minds to go for him, they would not quarrel about what would happen afterward. He (Mr. R) would like to see Mr. Clay elected now, if be could be elected. (Applause and hisses.)
While he was so happy and glad to go for Gen. Taylor, he was not inclined to detract from the merits of Henry Clay. Col. B. then argued g length that Gen T. would make a good Presint, and against the idea that a military man chould not be made President. (Great noise at the back door - "Open the door and let us hear

Gen. T. was not exclusively a military man. If there were a man on this earth whose conact showed that he was not affected by the alarements of military glory, that man was Zack Taylor. (Applause-three cheers for Mr. If that's meant as applause for Mr. Clay, Col.

avlor, cheers for Scott.) Dear me, continued the speaker, after two or three trials to elect Mr. Clay, we will now elect ald Taylor. Gen T. had been more than forty years a soldier, and in all that time had been a most law abiding man, and there was not in his case the fear so often expressed about military men that he would break and destroy the laws. A detailed eulogy of Gen. T. then followed, interrapted by frequent cries. Henry Clay could not be elected now. He could not get New York, or admitting that he could get New York, he could not get Tennessee. And if he could before the election, Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin could come into the Union. Florida

Mr. Clay. (Great disturbance.) Col. B. then made a very brilliant eulogy on Mr. Clay declaring him to be the foremost man of this country, and saying that in the future the name of HENRY CLAY would be written so high on the arches of immortality, that not one finger of his enemies could reach to blot it out. Three cheers for Clay.

probably with 5, and these would be against

But there was something in the present crisis Taylor the only available candidate. If they cent for Mr. Clay, what would be the result It would perpetuate in this country a race of cheers for James K. Polk; three more, great disorder. Three cheers for our country, right or wrong ; three more ; three more for Zach Taylor; three more for Henry Clay.) Col B. then said that as he had the honor to

attempt to address the meeting, he hoped for as much attention as was possible. (Row in the front of the room, impossible to go on.) Gen. JOHN LLOYD then appealed to the audience to hear Col. B., but order could not be obtained. At last a voice shouted, "Mr. Speaker we should be glad do hear you if you will make Taylor speech. We don't care a damn for

know any body that does care a damn for

The speaker then tried to go on, but so much hoise was made that he had to give it up. A ficulty succeeded in reading them. On the 2d he tried to say a word but the meeting would hereafter!"

After the 4th, he told them that they couldn't elect Gen. T. by tumultuous meetings, but by ourtsey to gentlemen who came among them from abroad as invited speakers, and gave them a pretty smart lecture for treating him so badly. ally, they were quieted, and he went on. This was an important meeting here in New ork, and he understood there were reporters here, and he was afraid they would have to say hat the meeting was very disorderly. Col. B. then went on to praise Gen. T.

A voice .- "Where are his opinions? (Laugh-Col. B .- "In his heart." (More laughter.) The voice .- "They ought to be public." Col. B. then entered into a statement of what

ren. Taylor's opinions no doubt were. The voice .- "Not definite enough for the intelligence of the people." (Cheers here put him

In the course of his subsequent remarks, Col. B. touched with severity on Mr. Polk, but that was the sore point of his audience. On the instant, the storm burst out in all its good-natured fury, with six cheers for Polk, succeeded by cheers for Clay. At last the speaker got a hearing, and prophecied that in six months Gen. T. would be nominated by the Whig Convention. (No, No, No, NO!!) And he would be elected. His party would be the strongest.—They would go for him ; he (Col. B.) would go for

A poice.-"Will you get pay for it?" (Great

Col. B. replied at some length, and assured the anxious inquirer that he should not get an office in the Custom-House by way of pay. He tried to make some further general remarks, but it was no go. He was choked off, and had to eare the rostrum, the audience being in a high

A pretty fair sample ! Poor Col. Baker ! he sweated on that occasion a little harder than he under the burning sun of Mexico. "He was in a collapse," said one of the rough fellows when he looked as though he did not know Oxford, Ohio. what to do. "Give him some toddy." The only word you know how to pronounce exclaimed a dodger when Col. Baker said emphatically "no body cares a damn" &c., "aye! aye!" responded a sailor chap, "that's regular soldier And so worried and worn, the orators sloped, "ramosed," that's the Mexican phrase, mighty sorry that they ever attempted to address a New York meeting; for they were literally "choked down" by the multitude. One of "the many" swearing-as a chronicler reports, "that Marythat market, in this crisis,"

Pretty fair ! The revenue arising from the the impeachment of the President. abandoned in Milan.

Denth of John Quincy Adnus. A star has gone from the firmament! A light of the world is extinguished! From one end of our vast country to the other, there is one sound which drowns all others-"John Quincy ADAMS, IS DEAD!" In a short time Europe will repeat the sound; and wherever silence is broken by the voice of civilized man, will the hou-

nanity has passed from among us: "Like a summer-dried fountain. When our need was the sorest.

The name of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, has been ntimately connected with the history of our country for more than half a century. The nost important matters were entrusted to him on various occasions, and never was confidence reposed in him in vain. Friend and foe have united in applauding his unswerving integrity. No matter whether alone, or with thousands he always battled for the right. The beautiful orm of Truth was all he saw, and he never topped to count the number of his fellow-worhippers. In other days he might have been ed to the stake; but the hottest fires of perseution would not have made him shrink. Above all human laws, he saw a higher law, which nan could not compel him to violate. One rown of Omnipotence was more to him than Il the mimic thunders of mankind. Among the apostate angels he would have been an Ab-

"Among the faithless, faithful only he; Among innumerable false unmoved, Unshaken, unsubdued, unterrified, His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal; Nor number, nor example with him wrought To swerve from truth, or change his constant

Though single."

He has stood alone in the midst of "hostil corn," when all around him were scowling faces, and threatening gestures; but he kept his eye upon his object, and swerved neither to the right nor to the left. He was an Ajax, scaling the wall, while beams and stones were showered upon him like hail. In the most violent storm of indignation, he was as unmoved as Mount Atlas, when the thunder-clouds are bursting upon its head.

And yet his conduct was not the result of stoical apathy. His heart was full of the kindliest emotions. In the festive hall his presence added joy to the joyful; and to the sons of affliction, he offered the hand of a brother. Even with the weight of four-score years upon him, he took an active interest in all that concerns humanity. He was the advocate of the oppressed, to whatever clime they might belong. Whether they were within the same geographical lines with him or not, they belonged to his country, for the same heaven was over them. His country was

"Where e'er a single slave is found, Where e'er one man may help another."

Such having been the life of this great and good man, it is not wonderful that at the close of it, he should calmly say, "I am composed." Upon his path there shone light from another world, which became brighter as he approached it, and illuminated even the dark valley of death. "This is the end of earth," said he "I am componed." No wonder that he should be composed, for the end of earth was to him the beginning of heaven. If all possible modes of departure had been placed before him, we have no doubt that he would have selected one similar to that by which he left us. He continued almost to the last moment, occupied in the discharge of his duty to his country. At the very instant in which Death presented him the summons, he was rising to perform his duty. Not arrayed in terrors did the great messenger come before him, but as the benevolent angel of the Heavenly Father, with a smile-beaming counwith 3 votes, Iowa with 4, and Wisconsin tenance. Not in tones of thunder did he give an awful warning, but with cheerful voice he invited the servant of God to "come up higher:"

"Then with no fiery throbbing pain, No cold gradations of decay, Death broke at once the vital chain, And freed his soul the nearest way."

The bosom of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, was an imated by all that is noble in the spirit of chivof this country, which made such a man as Gen. airy. The soul of chivalry showed itself in the defence of the oppressed, and in the love of justice. The flame burned as bright in the breast second-rate politicians like James K. Polk, (three of John Quincy Adams, as it ever did in that of the most valiant knight of the olden time. The circumstances of his departure remind us of those attending the death of the Chevalier Bay-ARD, "the knight without fear, and without repreach." Both died in the active discharge of what they considered their duty. And after their death those who had been their greatest enemies, were forced to pay a tribute to their worth. All joined in lamenting their fall. Of our "knight without fear, and without reproach," we may use the words spoken by the men-at-arms, when Col. BAKER. "You're perfectly right, I don't the Chevalier BAYARD fell: "the stroke which hath taken him from this life hath but rendered his memory safe through all succeeding ages. He shall survive to the satisfaction and delight call for the resolutions being made, he, with dif- of the valiant and true men, that shall come

BY MRS. C. A. CHAMBERLAIN

As softly fall the shades of eve'n, O'er the green and quiet earth; Holy thoughts to me are given-Thoughts which only then have birth. Lost in fancy's gay ideal, Round me floats a form of light-

All too beautious to be real, Comes that form before my sight. Thine! who in life's early morning Parted from our warm embrace-Thine! who at the hearth, and altar, Left a void, a vacant place.

They, whose love grew weary never Long, long o'er the heaving main, Sorrowing oft, yet hoping ever, Watch'd thy coming-watch'd in vain.

In a stranger-land thou liest. Far, far from thy native home; Far, far from the hearts that love thee, Where our feet may never roam.

Years have passed, yet still before me Comes that eye of softest brown, Through its long and drooping lashes, Cast in thoughtful silence down.

Or with warm affection beaming, Falls its light within my breast; Stilling each wild wave of feeling. To a holy, tranquil rest. Few thy faults-thy virtues many-

And like blossoms on the tree, Veiling every limb unsightly 'Neath their bright-hued canopy So thy gentle virtues, glearning, With a mild and constant ray, Were the light, beneath whose beaming

All thy faults forgotten lay. What, though of our love no token Marks thine early place of rest Love which never can be spoken, Shrines thine image in each breast!

Revolution in Carracas.

A terrible revolution has broken out in Carracas, Central America. The President Monarges had attacked the Congress while in session, stationing talk. He aint been to Mexico for nothing." the soldiery in the windows. Many of the members were killed, and the others were taken prisoners; the furniture of the Hall was entirely destroyed, and the portrait of Bolivar was hacked to pieces. After destroying much valuable property, the members were escorted back into the Hall, and compelled, under threats, to pass resolutions for the next train. Heavy bets were made that exonerating the Executive, and proclaiming great the Iris steamer had taken such despatches as land and Illinois stock would'nt go down in anxiety for the prosperity and success of the

All such action will be regarded as justifying sale of Tobacco in Lombardy in 1843, was The eyes of all are now fixed upon Paet, £250,000. The use of the weed has been wholly whom it is expected will rescue his country from this revolutionary movement.

Books and Pamphlets Received.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of Visi tors of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind &c., for 1847: Frankfort. A. G. Hodges. ARTICLES OF UNION AND ADDRESS Of the Indi

ana Wilmot Provise League: Cincinnati. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, on the Condition of the Common Schools of ored name be pronounced. A champion of hu-Ohio, for the year 1847.

TRIUMPHS OF YOUNG PHYSIC OR CHRONO-THER-MAL PACTS: By WILLMAM TURNER, Esq., A. M. M. D. New York: Burgess, Stringer & Co.

W. H. Graham & Co. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES AND PRINCIPAL of the Indiana Asylum for the Education of the Deal

and Dumb, &c. Indianapolis: 1847. THIRTY-EIGHTH CIRCULAR OF CASTLETON MED-ICAL COLLEGE, being a Catalogue &c., of the

Autumnal Session of 1847. Troy, N. Y. MY COUNTRY, AS SHE WAS IN 1776: AS SHE N 1846. An Address delivered in Coventry, R. I., July 4th, 1846, By C. W. PROVIDENCE: 1848. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE, for the year 1847. Boston: 1848.

The Terms of Peace.

The proposition of Mr. Trist after the battle near the city of Mexico, is said to be the basis of the new treaty which has just been formed The proposition then made, provides, that immediately upon its ratification, all prisoner held by each party shall be delivered up, and all territory taken possession of by the United States forces, shall be evacuated, except that specified in the treaty.

The dividing line between the two republic shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front of the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence along the middle of said river to the point where it touches the Southern ine of New Mexico; thence Westward along the Southern limit of New Mexico to the Southwest angle of the same; thence Northward along the Western line of New Mexico to where th same is cut by the first branch of the river Gila: if it be not cut by any branch of said river, then to a point in said line nearest the said branch; and thence in a direct line to the same, and downward by the middle of said branch, and of the aid river Gila, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence downwards by the middle of the Colorado and by the middle of the Gulf of

California, to the Pacific Ocean. Mexico also concedes and guarantees overnment and citizens of the United States, he right to transport across the Isthmus o Tehuantepec, from sea to sea, by whatever means of communication may at the time exist whether by land or by water, free from all tolls or charges, all articles whatsoever, the natural products of the United State, or the products of its manufactures, or the products and manufactures of any country whatever belongnig to the government or citizens of the United States, as vell as the free right of passage to all citizens of the United States. The government of the United Mexican States equally concedes and guarantees to the government and citizens of the United States the same right of passage for their merchandize and the articles aforesaid, as it grants to its own citizens, by any railroad or canal which may hereafter be constructed across said isthmus, whether by the government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization. paying only such toils as may be established and no other or more enerous shall be imposed or collected upon the articles or merchandiz mentioned, belonging to the government or citi zens of the United States, or on the persons of said citizens, for passage over said railroad or canal than shall be charged or collected for the same articles and merchandize belonging to the ernment or citizens of Mexico, factures of Mexico, or whatever foreign country,

The United States agrees to abandon forever against the United Mexican States all reclamation on account of the costs of the war, and besides agree to pay to the United Mexican States, in the city of Mexico, the sum of-The United States also agree to assume and pay all sums at present due to claimants, and those which may be hereafter established, according to the convention concluded between the two republics in the city of Mexico, on the 30th of January, 1843, to provide for the payment of what shall be decided in favor of the claimants, according to a convention between

the United States and the Mexican Republic, on

or the persons of its citizens.

the 11th of April, 1839. All the effects, commodities, or merchandize introduced during the war, at whatsoever port or place of either party, by the citizens of either party, or by the citizens or subjects of any neutral power, while the same has been in the mil itary occupation of the other, shall be permitted to remain free from confiscation or any charge or duty, which there may be on the sale or exchange of them, or on the exportation of the said property from the country; and the proprietors are permitted to sell or dispose of aid property in the same manner in every respect as if the importation of the same had been made in time of peace, and had paid the duties according to the laws of each country respect-

Such are the principal features of the prope sition which was made before the city of Mexico. The rumors respecting the present treaty state that the sum of money to be paid is quite small, and that a body of our troops are to remain for a time in the country. In other respects rumor makes no difference between the two propositions .- N. Y. Eve. Post.

New York State Lunatic Asylum. The number of patients in the State Lunation Asylum at Utica is 472. The total number during the year has been 802. The number discharged as recovered is 187.

The whole number admitted since the begin ning is 1,609. Discharged, 1,137; recovered, 647; improved

269: unimproved, 114; died, 174. Of this num ber there were 346 farmers, 49 merchants, 44 scholars, 17 attorneys, 1 military officer, 1 edi-

The condition of life was, married 746, single 760, widows 70, widowers 33.

The following are a few of the suppo causes of insanity: Men. Women. Ill health, 112 186 Loss of property. Excessive study, Intemperance, Disappointment in love, Abuse of husband. Want of occupation, Neighborhood difficulty Excessive use of snuff, Lawswit,

Later from Chihunbun. St. Louis, Feb. 28, 8 P. M.

Major Sumner arrived here yesterday, bringing the remains of Lieut. Jenkins and Surgeon Suter for interment at Jefferson Barracks. I have some additional news from Chihuahu ses and most of their cattle. The people of Chi

people. It is said that he will retire to Durango with his troops upon the approach of the American forces. Trade is much depressed in conse quence of the unsettled state of affairs. There is from six to seven feet water in the Illinois river, seven feet in the Upper Mississippi, and four feet water in the Missouri and falling. From this city to Cairo there is from eight and a half to nine feet water in the channel.

The propeller Washington arrived here yesterday, and we subjoin a few items furnished by the politeness of the Captain.

Report of the U. S. Propellor Washington t. Pratt, from Vera Cruz on the 9th, and pico the 13th.—Three trains left the evening of the 8th, one for Orizaba, one for the National Bridge, and one for the city of Mexico. The goods belonging to Mr. Murry, the Sutler of the 8th Regiment, and a lot belonging to a volunteer Regiment, owing to being overloaded in the teams, got stuck in the sand five miles from Vera Cruz, and could not proceed. Some fifteen of the friends of the Sutler went out to protect and assist them to get back to town, where they will have to wait would make peace within ninety days. Commodore Perry had gone to the leeward coast, on the United States steamer Philadelphia. Colonel Gates and De Russy, with 300 men, had gone on U. S. Propellor Secretary Mason, Capt. Willetts; were heard from 100 miles up. Lieut. Col. Marks was in command at Tampiao.—N. O. Com. Times, Pab. Alet.

Political Movements. It is said Gen. Houston will hereafter

leader of the administration in the Senate. Henry Clay is declared to be the first chair of New Jersey!

Co., Pa., (signed by twenty-two hundred per

John McLean, of Onio, is put in nomi y several journals, in the free States. A meeting has been called in Alleghan

sons) in favor of Gen. Scott.

The Navy Appropriation bill now before Congress, contemplates an expenditure during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, of \$9, 502,000. This is in addition to the unexpendent balances of former appropriations for the same service. Add to this sum \$12,500,000, the amount asked for to supply deficiencies in the army appropriations for the year ending on the 30th of June next, and \$33,000,000 for the support of the army during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, and the appropriations asked for, for the army and navy, will be seen to form an aggregate of \$56,000,000.

des what has been mentioned above, a bil has been reported for fortifications; a million for the Quartermaster's Department has already been voted: five or six millions will be require for the civil list; more than a million and a half for pensions; nearly two and a half millions for the interest on the public debt and Treasury So the amount to be appropriated this will amount to about seventy millions.

We were in error, it appears, in saying, that Mr. Buchanan had received the unanimous nomination of the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature. A part of them only urged his claims.

The Whigs of Tennessee consent to go into National Convention to nominate a Vice President. "This will not do," say leading journals. You must consent to abide the issue-to stand by the nomination. Not Gen. Taylor, nor any body else, will get that nomination, unless he shows himself to be a Whig."

Large and enthusiastic Clay and Taylor meet ings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, &c.

Congress.-Votes.

A motion was made to rescind the resolution of the House declaring the war with Mexico uniust and unconstitutional, with the following

YEAS-Messrs. Abbot, John Quincy Adams Green Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Barrow, Blanchard, Botts, Brady, Buckner, Butler, Canby, Chapman, Clingman, Cocke, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crisfield, Crowell, Crozier, Dickey, Dixon, Donnell, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Garnett Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Farrelly isher, Flournoy, Freedley, Fulton, Gaines Gayle, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Gett, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Jas. G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Haskell, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, John W. Jones, Kellogg, Thos. B. King, Daniel P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Lincoln, Mclivaine, Marsh Marvin, Morehead, Mullin, Nelson, Nes. New ell, Outlaw, Paifrey, Pendleton, Preston, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Shepperd, Sherrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Caleb I Smith, Truman Smith, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Strohm, Tallmadge, Thibodeaux, Taylor Tompkins, John B. Thompson, Toombs, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, White, Wilson.-105.

NAYS-Messrs. Bayly, Bedinger, Bingham, Birdsall, Black, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Howell Cobb, Collins, Daniel, Dickinson, Edsail, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Fries, French, Green, Willard P. Hall, Hammons, Haraison, Harmanson, Harris, Henley, Hill, George S. Houston, Inge, C. J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jackson, Jamieson, Jen-kins, James H. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, Kennon, Lahm, La Sere, Sidney Lawrence, Leffler, Lord, Lumpkin, Mc-Clelland, McClernand, McKay, McLane, Meade, Miller, Morris, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Peaselee Peck, Petrie, Peyton, Phelps, Pilsbury, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Rockhill, Sawyer, Simpson, Sims, Smart, Robert Smith, Stanton, Stark weather, Chas. E. Stuart, Strong, Thomas, Jas Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Venable, Wentworth

Wick, Williams, Wiley, Wilmot .- 94. So the resolution was laid on the table. On the 17th, the House passed the Loan bill

by the following vote ---YEAS-Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Green Adams, Barringer, Barrow, Baily, Bedinger, Birdsall, Black, Blanchard, Bocock, Botts, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Broadhead, Brady, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Butler, Cabell, Cathcart, Chapman, Chase, Clapp, Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Collins, Conger, Cranston,

Crisfield, Crozier, Cummins, Daniel, Dickey, Dickinson, Donnell, Daniel Duncan, Garnett Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Faran, Farrelly, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, Freedley, Fries, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Gott, Green, Gregory, Grinnell, Willard P. Hall, Nathan K Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Haralson, Har-manson, Harris, Haskell, Henley, Henry, Hill, Isaac E. Holmes, Elias B. Holmes, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Hunt, Inge, Chas. J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Iverson, Jamieson, Jenkins, Andrew Johnson, James H. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kellogg, Kennor Thomas Butler King, Lahm, La Sere, W. T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Leffler, Levin, Ligon, Lincoln, Lord, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McDowell, McIlvaine McKay, McLane, Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Mil ler, Meade, Morehead, Morris, Morse, Mullin, Murphy, Nelson, Nes, Newall, Nicoll, Outlaw, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Petrie, Peyton, Phelps, Pilsbury, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Rhett, Reynolds, Richey, Rockhill, John A. Rockwell, Roman, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Shepperd, Sherrill, Simpson, Sims, Slingerland, Smart, C. B. Smith, Robt. Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Strohm, Strong, Tallmadge, Thibodeaux, Taylor, Thomas, Tompkins, Richard W. Thompson

John B. Thompson, Robt. A. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Thurston, Toombs, Turner, Venable, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Williams, Wick, Wiley, Wilmot and Woodward-

Navs-Messrs. Ashmun, Canby, Crowell, Fisher, Giddings, Hale, Hubbard, Hudson, Dan-iel P. King, Palfrey, Julius Rockwell, Root, Truman Smith and Wilson-14.

Votes of thanks to Genls. TAYLOR and Scorr assed the Senate. For Gen. Taylor, the vote

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bagby, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, can forces were still at El Passo. They expected to march during the month, but had been delayed from departing earlier by the loss of horses and most of their cattle. The American forces, were still at El Passo. They expected to march during the month, but had been delayed from departing earlier by the loss of horses and most of their cattle. The content of the c executive session. Greene, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland; Johnson, of Louisiana; Johnson of Geor huahua have determined to offer no resistance.

Gov. Trias has made himself very unpopular by ordering the assessment of heavy taxes upon the people. It is said that he will retire to Durango

May Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wescott and Yules—48.

NAY—Mr. Hale—1.

The debate between Messrs. BUTLER and HALE, we will be found 1st page.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

In the Senate to-day a message was received from the President communicating the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Allen submitted a resolution for the consideration of the Senate, calling upon the Preside or information as to whether the active operations of the army in Mexico had been suspended by the

armistice, and if so, by what authority.

Mr. Allen also submitted a resolution for the consideration of the Senate, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Act of '98requires amendment for the more effectual punish-ment of persons in the army from holding corres-Also a resolution reviving the injunction of

cresy upon al private executive business.
Also, a resolution recommending a private session to take into consideration the Treaty of On motion, the Senate then went into executive The Senate having spent some time in executi

session, the doors were opened and the regular business resumed.

Mr. Cass from the the committee on Military Af- three years, to be applied to the erection of the

Mr. Cass from the the committee on Military Affairs, made a report concerning the claims against the government incurred by Fremont in California.
On motion said report was ordered to be printed, and 20,000 copies in addition to the usual number were ordered for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he would ask leave tomorrow to call up the Ten Regiment Bill, in order to continue the debate thereon.

Mr. Magnesid that he thought circumstances

Mr. Mason said, that he thought circumstance had occurred lately, which rendered the furthe discussion of that subject unnecessary. He hoped that the debate would now cease. Mr. Cass, remarked that he desired immediate vote upon the bill as further delay might prove fatal.

Mr. Mason replied that if the passage of the bil was necessary that by to-morrow, the necessit would be greater than ever. Several other Senators participated in the

lental discussion which sprang up. THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 9 P. M. At 12 o'cleck the Vice President called the Se

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Grundy.
Mr. Douglass gave notice that on to-morro
would ask leave to introduce a bill relating to
establishment of the Territory of Nebraskia. Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution which he had previously offered, calling on the President for information whether an armistice existed with Mexico, and on what authority, which was agreed to, and the resolution was passed !

On motion of Mr. Allen, the resolution which he had previously offered, instructing the Judici-ary Committee to report whether the Act of '98 and Mr. Baldwin moved that the resolution relating

Wilmot Proviso be taken up.
Rusk moved to lay this resolution on th able, which was agreed to. A message was received from the House, invi ing the Senate to attend the funeral of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, which, after having been responded to by Mr. Davis, of Mass., was unania mously adopted, and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

The House to-day was densely crowded. M Winthrop, the Speaker, pronounced a very eloquent eulogy upon the Hon. John Q. Adams.

Mr. Hudson followed and gave a brief biograph: of the deceased. Mr. Holmes paid a touching and eloquent tribut to the memory of the "old man eloquent." Mr. Vinton also spoke with great power and feel

Mr. McDonnell then closed by delivering a bear tiful tribute to the memory of him who had serve his country so long and with such assiduity.

There was manifested in the House, during th proceedings, great sympathy and feeling, an many eyes were moistened with tears for the de parted. The customary mourning resolutions wer adopted, and an invitation was extended to the Judge of the Supreme Court to attend the funers of the deceased.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

SENATE. At the usual hour the Vice President called the

Senate to order. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer. Mr. Benton submitted a resolution for the con sideration of the Senate, calling upon the Presi-dent for the proceedings of the Court Martial, in

the case of Col. Fremont. Mr. Benton gave notice that on to-morrow h would ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, relating to the purchase of American Hemp for he U. S. Navy. Mr. Hunter, from the the Committee on Fi nance, reported a bill to pay the interest on the money due the State of Alabama, for advances

made by said State during the Creek Indian war. Personal explanations were made, this morn ing, by Messrs. Yulee and Foote, concerning the report of the New York Herald, in regard to hemselves. The discussion that ensued was be coming somewhat personal, when it was cut short by a motion of Mr. Sevier, that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was adopted. HOUSE

bert G. Brown, Burt, Catheart, Chase, Clapp, ness, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Adams, wife of the late Hon. John Quincy Adams, which was read three several times by unanimous consent, and passed without a dissenting voice. Mr. Ashman offered a resolution that the House order to he printed for the use of the mem-

> delivered in the House on the day of the funeral of the Hon. John Q. Adams, which was adop The Speaker announced that the first busines in order was the resolutions offered previously relating to the formation of new States,

bers 20,000 copies of the sermon and speeches

Mr. Putnam, of New York, offered as prosecutions, was lost, yeas 11, navs 21. amendment that the Wilmot Proviso be applied to all Mexican territory to be acquired by the treaty of peace between that country and the United Mr. Broadhead moved to lay the motion on

the table. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was decided in the affirmative by veas 105, navs 92, On motion of Mr. Vinton, the bill making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the revenue was taken up. Mr. Schenck spoke at some length in opposition House adjourned.

to the bili. A debate sprung up, in which the participants were Messrs. Mullen, McKay and Chas. J. Ingersoll.

TUESDAY, Feb. 29. SENATE.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Bento calling on the President for a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Lieut Col Fremont were adopted. The bill from the House granting the franking pri vilege to Mrs. Adams, was read the third time, and

passed.
The resolution, offered by Mr. Allen, for the Senate to go into executive session on the Treaty, was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 13. The resolution of Mr. Allen, previously offered, for the purpose of removing the injunction of secrece upon the proceedings of the previous executive sessions or the Senate, was also laid on the table.

The Senate then, on motion, went into execu-

In the House, after some preliminary mornin business, Mr. Vinton moved to recommit the Naval appropriation bill, for the purpose of reconsidering the appropriations, for the establishmen of certain Dry Docks, which was carried. The Chairman from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill, allowing a drawback of duties to Messrs. Hannibal & Co., on imports of wheat when manufactured in the United States

and exported to foreign countries.

Mr. Jos. R. Ingresoll, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relieving the Judges of the Supreme Court from performing circuit court duties for two years, in order to clear the calender. The Senate was in secret session till a late hou this evening.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 1. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the usu hour and proceeded to the consideration of the regular morning business. Sundry petitions and memorials were presen

ed and referred. Mr. Houston offered a resolution protesting against the relinquishment of any territory con quered from Mexico, without a satisfactory in demnity being returned for the same, and also protesting against the application of the Wilmot proviso to such acquired territory.

On motion of Mr. Sevier the Senate went int

HOUSE.

In the House, after the preliminary mornin business, the Speaker announced that the first thing in order was the question on the amendment of Mr. Johnson to the Patent Office bill, fixing the salary of the examiner of patents at \$1,500, instead of \$2,500. The question on the adoption of said amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative by yeas 79, nays 105. Mr. McClellan moved to reconsider the

just taken. Mr. Clingham moved to lay the motion on th question was decided in the negative by yeas 67, amend Mr. Andrew Johnson opposed the bill earnest

ly, and on his motion it was laid aside On motion the House took up, in Cor of the Whole, the bill making appropriations for the deficiencies in the revenue; Mr. Hunt in the Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., criticised the Treas urer's statistics and statements, as made

his late annual report, with some severity.

Mr. McLean replied to the speech previous made by Mr. Thompson, of Indiana. Mr. Thompson, at the close of Mr. McLean's speech, obtained the floor and on his motion the House adjourned.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23. SENATE.

Mr. J. Speed Smith moved to take up the bill reported from the House, by Mr. Combs, entitled a bill to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell in defence of their country; car-

ried.

The bill was then read and passed. It app priates five thousand dollars, annually, for

Nothing else of interest transacted in the Sen

The bill to amend the penal laws came up in der at this time. The question being on the passage of the bill; the yeas and nays being called it was carried 57

Mr. Combs moved to take up the bill reported by him on a previous occasion, to erect a monu-ment to those who have fallen in the defence of heir country; carried.

The committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill. The bill was slightly amended, when Mr. Bush moved to strike out \$5,000 whereve

toccured in the bill, and insert \$3,000. The question being on striking out \$5,000; the yeas and nays being called it was lost, 31 to 56 Mr. Smith then moved to amend, by ordring the name of Col. John J. Hardin, of the 1st Illi

nois Regiment, who was a native of Kentucky to be inscribed on said monument; adopted. The question being on the passage of the bill the yeas and nays being called it was passed, 73 The Senate bill to facilitate the construction of the Electric Telegraph was read and amend-

A motion was made to take up the Senate to incorporate the Mobile and Ohio Railroad: carried-the bill was then read and passed. The bill from the Senate to iconrporate the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company was brought up, read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement, with instructions to

ed, and after some discussion passed.

report to-morrow. The same disposition was made of the bill amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company House then adjourned

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

There was nothing of interest transacted in the A bill was reported from the House granting a change of venue in the prosecution against John Lamb, indicted in the Jefferson Circuit Court; read and passed

HOUSE The "School Bill" was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The apportionment bill was read and referred to the apportionment committee.

The bill from the Senate to incorporate the

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad company was brought up. Mr. Gaines moved to amend by adding a pro riso to the 24th section, that the right of the State should not be vested in the corporation, till the like sum of \$150,000 had been actually subscribed

Mr. Speed said the road in its present cond tion, was estimated by practical engineers to be worth the sum of \$150,000, and to put it in a condition for use, after the expiration of the present lease, it would require an appropriation of the same amount. The question was, whether the State should make that appropriation, or permit individuals to subscribe the amount necessary to make a good and safe road, and the State retain her interest in the stock of the new road, to the amount of the value of the road in its presen condition. The bill had been perfected by persons well acquainted with the provisions necessar for its successful prosecution, and he was oppose to attaching any amendment that would embar-

ass the bill and defeat its passage. After considerable debate the yeas and being called on the adoption of the amendmen t was lost 53 to 31.

Mr. Wintersmith offered an amendment, say ing to the State the right of lien upon the road to the amount of stock owned by her till the amount of \$200,000 was subscribed and paid in by the private stockholders; adopted. Mr. Hardy moved to strike out the

sage of the bill, it was passed, 48 to 38. The House then adjourned. FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

20th section, which was adopted.

SENATE. In the Senate, joint resolutions appointing commissioners to run the dividing line between this State and the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were adopted Mr. Slaughter's bill, giving Commonwealth Attorneys a peremptory challenge in criminal 33c

HOUSE In the House of Representatives, a good part of the day was spent in attempts to amend the apportfoument bill. No amendment was made, and it is believed the Senate bill will pass the House by a large vote.

The school question is referred to the people by the adoption of a substitute for Price's bill. Mr. Towles announced the death of Mr Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the

9 o'clock P. M. The bill for the benefit of the Blind School, in Louisville, appropriating \$5,000, which passed Representatives on Tuesday last, has passed the Senate. The bill agpropriating \$15,000 for the South-

ern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, has this moment

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25, P. M. Mr. Crittenden's acceptance was received to day. Many are disappointed that he did not fix a day for the termination of his service in the

Senate, that the Legislature may elect his suc-SATURDAY, Feb. 26

SENATE. Resolutions complimentary to John P. Gaine and others, Encarnacion prisoners, were adopted Sundry local bills were passed, clearing the

The bill to repeal the law giving the appellate court original jurisdiction in cases of m ferrys was lost. The appropriation for improving Licking river -yeas 9, nays 17.

The several standing committees were discharge ed from the further consideration of business b Mr . E. D. Hobbs presented a letter from Geo. A Caldwell tendering to the State of Kentucky a brass cannon, taken at Cerro Gordo.

HOUSE. The House of Representatives has been engaged the greater part of the day, in the consideration of the apportionment bill. Several amendments have been adopted and reconsidered. I again express the opinion that the Senate bill will be adopted without amendment.

The Governor sent a message to the House th evening announcing the fact that Capt. J. S. Williams had presented a brass cannon to the State that was captured at Cerro Gordo. The House has reconsidered the resolution fix ing on Monday for adjournment-Thursday is sub The House has just passed the apportionme

bill substantially as it came from the MONDAY, Feb. 28. SENATE. The Senate concurred in the resolution from the House to adjourn on Thursday next, by vote of 15 to 14. The amendments of the House to the Louis

ville and Frankfort Railroad bill were concur-Mr. Hobbs reported a resolution accepting th cannon presented by Capt. Williams and Maj.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution for the interme of the remains of Col. Thomas Dollarhide in the Frankfort Cemetery; passed. The evening was spent in passing local bills HOUSE. The House passed the Senate bill to amend

the charter of the Frankfort and Louisville Railtable and called for the yeas and nays, and the road Company, with one or two unimportant Mr. Heady reported a bill releasing the wid-ow of Col. McKee from his contract of lease for Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide the Lexington Railroad; p The bill incorporating the Bardstown and Salt River Slackwater Navigation Company; pass-

Twenty-two persons were divorced in one bill The bill appropriating the dividends of the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company, to the further construction of that road w The dividends of the several Turnpikes were

similarly appropriated.

At 9 1-4 P. M. the House adjourned. FRANKFORT, Feb. 29, P. M. The Legislature by joint resolution has agree to adjourn on to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The appropriation bill has passed both Houses. The New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company charter has passed both houses and is now a Numerous local bills, and resoluti ing thanks to officers, were adopted.

The remainder of the business of the Legisla

DIED. On Friday evening, 25th February, of typhoid fever, at the Kentucky Military Institute, THOMAS O. ANDERSON, SOR of Col. Thomas Anderson, of Louisville, in the 21st year of his age. Seldom have we felt more painful feelings, than when we saw the death of this young man announced. His character was one of perfect amiability. To know him, was to love him. We sympathize deeply with his afflicted rela-

He, the young and strong, who cherished Noble longings for the strife,— By the road-side fell and perished, Weary with the march of life !

COMMERCIAL.

REMAKKS-We have no very particular change ote in the market since our last weekly report went out. The general aspect of the market remains about as it was then. There is a general firmness manifested throughout the Grocery market, the supplies of which have been quite mple, but the sales have fallen off materially in quantity, The rates of freight from N. Orleans to Western ports have een somewhat enhanced lately, which has operated to retain large quantities of Groceries on storage there, which are destined for this region, and making that market to be ome rather dull and restricted in that portion of its business. It also has induced holders here to become a little firmer in their rates, as they cannot receive further supplies in the place of those they now have at the same

ost, unless freights be reduced. The Spring season for the Dry Goods trade has com nenced quite actively, and the receipts continue heavy. All other branches of our trade may be regarded as quiet and comparatively dull. The Flour, Produce and Provision market remains unchanged, it being in the same Eastern markets are also dull, and stationary at present in all leading branches of trade, as another foreign steamer is about due, and business will remain uninteresting and languid until the tenor of the foreign markets is againmade known. The financial aspect of affairs has been much improved, and money matters meet with but comparative slight restrictions at present, and the indications are still more favorable for an easy money market, and general confidence in the commercial world.

The weather, until Monday evening last, has been very elightful, clear, and pleasant. Since then it turned extremely blustering, disagreeable, and cold, though thus evening it is more pleasant. The river has comcalling again, and at noon to-day there was but 6 feet water

on the falls.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market for these staples is dult and declining. We hear of various sales to planters of small lots, on time, from stores, at 13 and 6} a 7c.; also sales of Rope, by manufacturers, of 100 coils at 6c. cash, and 400 coils at 6 c.; short time. Various lots of each are offered at 124 and 64c from stores. The receipts this week amount to 971 pieces and 955 coils. The shipments have amounted to 1,730 pieces and 1,203 coils. The stock of each on hand amounts to 15,199 pieces an

4,63) coils.

BEANS.—Sales of several lots by the barrel, from stores, at \$2 80 a \$3 00; sales from the country at 75 cts per bushel.

BROOMS.—Best Shaker are worth \$2, and common

\$1 10 to \$1 20 per dozen.

BARLEY—Is bought at 50 a 52 cts per bu.

BEESWAX—We quote at 20 cts from the country. COAL.—The supply of Pittsburgh at the Creek is quite fair. Best Pittsburgh is retailing at the river, at 12 a 124 cts per bushel—delivered. Pomeroy Coal we quote at cts per businer—denvered. Formeroy coar we quote retail, at 10 a 11c per bu.

CANDLES.—Best Sperm is scarce at 35 a 38 cts, as per quantity. Mould Candles 9 a 10 cts. Star Candles from the factory 22 cts.

COTTON BATTING.—There is no change, and we.

quote as before, say 12 a 13c.

CATTLE.—Sales of Beeves at from 3t to 4t per cwt
Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Lambs \$1 26 a
\$1 50; Calves for yeal \$2 to \$4. Cows and Calves \$16 to \$25. CHEESE.—The stock of good Cheese is considered small. We quote light sales from stores, of W. R. a 74 cts; retail sales at 74 a 8c; inferior lots are selli 4 a 64 cts.
COTTON AND COTTON YARNS—During the first of

supplies continue admirant, and the social on rain are ample. Our quotations for ordinary to fair qualities are 5 a 6% cts for Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama.—Good Mississippi is held at 7 cts. The receipts of Cotton Yarns have been fair this week. Sales of Cotton Yarns in lots at 6%, 7%, and 8% cts per dozen, for the different numbers. Sales to the city trade, and in large Mr. Gaines offered a slight amendment to the The further readings were dispensed with, an the yeas and nays being called on the final pasdifferent numbers. Sales to the city trade, and in large lots, are at 5 per cent off. CORDAGE.—Prices stationary, and sales made every day at 11c for tar and oiled Cordage. Manilla Cordage we quots at 17a20c.

DRY GOODS—The spring supplies are ample, and se-

> previous rates. We quote Cabot A, and other prime brands of brown cottons at 7½ a 8½c. Allegheny D, 8½ a 9; inferior brands 7a8c; A C P Ticks 14c; Methun do. 16a 17c; other brands 9 to—c; brown Drillings sa9c; bleached Goods 6 to 10c: 16 blue rise, Fall River, 10½a11c; do do Merrimack, 11½a12; Fancy do 7 to 15c; Red Flannels Merrimack, 114 a12; Fancy do 7 to 15c; Red Flannels 33c; Jeans 20 to 35c; Plaid Linseys 18 to 25c.
> FLOUR AND GRAIN—We hear of no change in the Flour and Grain market this week. Holders are rather firm at \$1 40 a \$4 50 for lots out of store. Retail sales

veral large sales have been made at a small decline on previous rates. We quote Cabot A, and other prime

at \$4.75. The supply continues light, as there is no foreign demand. Buckwheat Flour we quote at 25. per lb. We quote sales of Wheat to the mills at 75. per bushel. Sales of Corn from wagons at 28a30c; retail sales at 35c. Oats we quote as scarce at 28a36c per bushel.

FRUITS.—We quote Dried Peaches at \$1 25a1 50; sales of Apples at \$1 50a2 50 per bbl. Pealed Peaches \$2 50a\$3 per bushel; M R Raisins \$2 40a\$2 50 per box; Malaga Grapes \$3 50 per keg; Currants 14c; Prunes 25c; Almonds 16c; Figs 16c per lb; Sicily Oranges and Lemons \$3 50a\$4 per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 66c per bushel.

per bushel. EEATHERS—Sales brisk from the country at 26c. GINSENG—Dull at 25c.

GROCERIES—Holders generally are quite firm in their rates, although the sales are not as heavy as heretofore. The receipts, however, continue ample. We hear of sales of 375 bags Rio coffee, in lots, at 74a7fc., also light

of sales of 375 bags Rio coffee, in lots, at 74a77c., also light sales at 74 a 75c.; retail sales brisk at 74 a 8c., as per quality. We enumerate the sales of N. Orleans sugar through the week at 230 hhds at 44 a 45c., 50 hhds inferior at 42 a 45c., and about 30 hhds at 44 a 5c. Sales of Plantation Molasses are firm at 26c in lots. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 35a42c. Java Coffee is held at 11a14c.—St. Domingo and Havana at 7a75c. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 5a8c; Loaf Sugar in bbls. at 9a12c for the different qualities. Rice by the tierce we quote at 425c, in kegs at 55c.

GLASS.—Sales of 8 by 10, country manufacture, at 83 75a4. Pittsburgh manufacture 84a4 50: sales of 10 by \$3 75a4. Pittsburgh manufacture \$4a4 50; sales of 10 by 12 at \$4a5; larger sizes ranging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$4 to \$6 in lots; sales to the country are made at

receipts and sales continue light. A great portion of the Hemp is of a dark color, which is rather unmarketable at the East. We quote loose lots from the country at \$144 50 per cwt. The rates from stores \$505 50 per cwt. for aled dew-rotted.

HAY.—Sales of baled Timothy from the river at \$10.76 all 00 per ton. Retail sales from stores at 65c per 100 lbs. Sales of loose Hay from the country in wagons at 900 per 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—We hear of sales of 350 lbs. Mess and PROVISIONS.—We hear of sales of 350 lbs. Mess and Prime Pork at §8 00 for the former, and §6 00 for the latter; sliso sales of about 500 bis in various lots, on orders, at §8 25 and §6 25. Sales of good Bacon from wagons at 3½c, for hong-round. Retail sales from stores at 5 a 5½ cts. for hams; and 3½ a 3½c for shoulders. The receipts are fair. Soles of Lard from the country at 5½ a 5½c. Sales of Lard from pork-houses at 5½c, for No. 2, and 5½c, for prime in bbls; good Leaf Lard in kegs from pork-house is held at 6c.

NAILS .- We quote at 74c for 8d, 4c for 10d, 5c for 6d' Sic for 4d, and 6i for 3d. AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts., Philadelphia

The subscriber offers for sale, a choice collec-tion of Apple trees, embracing all of the varieties usually planted in the west. These trees are un-surpassed in size, symetry, and vigorous growth, measur-ing from 6 to 10 feet high. They were grown in his nur-sery at Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky., and will be delivered in Louisville, or at any intermediate landing, at \$12.50 to \$15 per hundred, according to size. If or-dered is a distance, requiring boxing, or matting, a charge at \$12 50 to \$15 per hundred, according to size. If ordered to a distance, requiring boxing, or matting, a charge of the additional cost only, will be made.

A few trees of the celebrated Northern Spy Apple, from 4 to 6 feet high may be had at 50 cts., each.

All orders below, or South and West, of the nursery, may be addressed to L. C. Torrey, Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky.; and from other quarters, to H. P. Byram, Louisville, Ky.; or application may be made to A. G. Munn, 464, Market at , Louisville.

Catalogues will be sent to all post-paid applications. Munn, 464, Market st., Louisville,
Catalogues will be sent to all post-paid applications.
In addition to the above, the proprietor will have fer sale, next fail, at the Oakland nursery, Louisville, near one hundred of the choicest varieties of the Peach, select ed from the best Eastern nurseries
Also, many varieties of the Pear, Cherry, Plum, &c. together with most varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants.
Louisville, Feb. 12 4w

ISAAC PUGH & CO.,

No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA Borders, Have always on hand, as large an assortment as any t American & French Paper Hanging Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reason Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants arly invited to call.

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MECHANIC'S TOOL STORE.

J. H. SMITH,

Plane and Edge Tool Manufacturer,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Builders' Hardware, and Mechanic's

Tools Generally.

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CIRCINNATI, ORIO.

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COOPER'S, Carpenter's, Cabinet, Wagon and Cooper's Tools of every description, always on or made to order at short notice. Also, Green wand other Locks and Latches. Bread, Narrow, and gress Butts; Cabinet Hardware, Wahogany Knobs, a general assortment of Hardware, such as used by Builders and Cabinet Makers. All of whigh will be

ture was unimportant, and a detail of it would prove anything but interesting to your readers.

The Poet's Spell.

BY W. JACKSON BOSONWORTH, Author of " Lays, Legends, and Lyrics." Mourning o'er his lone condition, Sat the poet in his grief, Drinking at a sad heart's fountain, Vainly hoping for relief.

"Fate, alas! is inauspicious," Cried the poet in despair, Or a child of song might wander Hopeful in a world so fair. I have nurs'd my visions dearly,
Warmly worshipp'd at their shrine,
Being a page to Love and Beauty In their homage to the Nine.

But, ah! me and my devotions Thus to end in carking care, Toiling for the weal of others, Reaping for myself despair. It was folly, idle dreaming,
Thus to waste the precious time, Smoothing gems for other garlands, Beating air to make it rhyme;

But I'll walk in other pathways, Dream no more of hill or dell

So farewell, fantastic shadows, I will break the poet's spell." Onward with the wealth-pursuers Mov'd the faltering child of song, Framing worship unto mammon, Joining in the thoughtless throng. Up and down the crowded city, Round the various forms of life. Hung the drooping shades of sorrow, Sat the signs of care and strife.

Heedless of the wants of others, Careless of the plaintive cry, Proud men scorn their needy brothers, Strong men pass the weaker by. Toiling, struggling, ever restless, Grasping, holding, crying more, Living, hoping, fearing, dying, Such is life, and seldom more. Once again, with heart uplifted,

Sits the poet by his lyre, Preaching truth in flowing numbers, Teaching men in words of fire Gaily sounds his joyous music; In the palace, cottage, cell, All men feel it soothing, cheering, Maidens hear and love it well. Pictures for the mind he maketh, Sketched with all the painter's skill; Here the mountain, there the valley, Down the silvery, winding rill. Then the groves, with crowded foliage,

All encircled in the sunshine, We behold, and make them ours. Love he sings, while lovers listen, Hope he breathes to toiling men, Faith and joy, and peace and freedom, All flash from his golden pen. Let us therefore, learn his precepts Which in measur'd raptures swell, And rejoice in such a blessing As the poet's mighty spell.

Shades, retreats, and sylvan bowers

The French at Brighton.

MRS. MARY GERKINS, Periwinkle House, Marine Parade, Brighton, presents her compliments, and-at this imminent timebegs of Mr. Punch a corner in his beautiful GERKINS was in Parliament—as, indeed, through the newspapers.

" Periwinkle House, Brighton, Jan. 25. sweeps the Channel clean as a new pin) "As for BETSEY, the house-maid-MARY, dle of the room. His mother cries, his the more I'm certain of danger from our nat- the all-work-and Susan, the cook, I have wives sob, and he is almost broken-hearted." ural enemies. I sit spying at my window had made for them three beautiful dresses. till, sometimes, I think I see no end of flat. after JENNY LIND; and at the first alarm bottomed boats at Dieppe, full of soldiers, they will appear upon the beach to succor and horses, and baggage wagons. My girls, our regular troops, or the irregular militia, to comfort me, tell me it's the clouds; but I as Figlias di Reggimentals. If every only hope it isn't the smoke of the enemy's lodging house in Brighton does half as much,

"My letter, I am proud to say it, has put I believe they call it? the whole town in a twitter. Lodgings have "And should that day arrive, Mr. Punch, ference between backs and fronts. In fact, cry like a trumpetthe whole place is-A Town to Let, and Nobody to Take it.

"I am now happy to say that all the Militia that is to be formed a set of colors blame's laid at my door. Yes; Periwinkle in blood-red cruel, mixed (whatever people House bears it all. When people abused may say) with my own hair; and-andme for my letter, I cried a little at first; but meanwhile restit's sweet to find what spirit persecution puts into a body. It's as good as another shawl

" 'Do you want to ruin Brighton, Ma'am; of the speech, before I present the flag." do vou want to make it another Pollmyra; Punch. another Thibs?' said Mr. * * * * to me, of the Circ'lating Library. 'People have sent home Now and Then, and I don't know what, because they couldn't get through 'em Clonmel, while in the possession of the late ning in capturing it. Constantly exposed so near the sea! Do you you want to make Mrs. Newbold, there was a goose which by to perils of all kinds, they become callous the place a desert, Ma'am; a desert without some accident was left solitary, without mate to any feeling of danger, and destroy human

"I said nothing. Only this. When the French had come, how he'd thank me for wife had set a number of duck eggs under a laws, human or divine, they neither know, that beautiful letter! As poor Gerkins used hen, which in due time were incubated, and, nor care to know. * * Strong, acto say—and now I believe him—'If you of course, the ducklings, as soon as they live, hardy as bears; daring, expert in the want to serve your country, mind you can came forth, ran with natural instinct to the use of their weapons, they are just what the afford to pay for it.' However, I have made water, and the hen was in a sad pucker, her uncivilized white man might be supposed to up my mind to suffer, and nothing shall dis-

what Professor Toadinahole said here, goose, and with a noisy gabble, which cerin his lecture 'On the Vitality of Blue- tainly (being interpreted) meant, leave them bottles,' at the Old Ship, 'Everybody,' to my care, she swam up an down with the says he, 'is born with a mission.' At first, ducklings; and when they were tired with I thought 'mission' was only a knowing their acquatic excursion, she consigned name for a 'caul.' However, at last I them to the care of the hen. The next found it out. For, as the Professor said, morning, down came again the ducklings to folks have sometimes to wait to learn it. the pond, and there was the goose waiting Long lanes of splender slanted o'er a press My mission is—to save Brighton! GERK- for them, and there stood the hen in her great INS used to say I'd a good deal of gunpowder flustration. On this occasion we are not at in my veins; and now he's gone, I don't all sure that the goose invited the hen, obmind owning it. 'Human nature,' said the serving her maternal trouble, but it is a fact, Professor, 'is always the same.' Well, we that she being near the shore, the hen jumphave had a Joan of Arc; which is all ed on her back, and there sat, the ducklings the stronger reason for having a MARY OF swimming, and the goose and hen after them, but keeps supplying herself.

"And now, Mr. Punch, I have something to say that will make the very horse- lings up and down, in perfect contentedness hair of the Horse-Guards stand on end.— and good humor; numbers of people coming You know I told you that I had taken a to witness the circumstance, which continumany French lodgers. Well, Sir, there ed until the ducklings, coming to days of was the Comte de Filou, Prince Cura- discretion, required no longer the joint guar-COA, and others I don't remember, that, last dianship of the goose and ben.—Rev. C. autumn, lodged with me. They went away, Ottway's Intellectuality of Dumb Animals. leaving a portmanteau to be sent for. As I've never heard of 'em since; and they only

Stelpes, a play-writer, is lodging with standard, as if there were a pleasure in exme (two-pair front, it being the dull season) penditure per se. Let yourself feel a want yard's Life. me (two-pair front, it being the dull season) penditure per se. Let yourself feel a want at this moment. I believe he has served in before you provide against it. You are the army, for once I heard him say, 'No- more assured that it is a real want; and it is body knew what in his time he had taken worth while to feel it a little in order to feel

very word) and Casemates, or Checkmates, and Crests of Glasses!

I knew it; a certain cold shiver that I always have when mischief's coming, told me upon the submission of Abd-el-Kader as much; the French know all about Brighton, and have, at this moment, the addresses of all the best families, with what money are black; they are of a decided gray, every father can give his daughters, down in ded by very long black erelashes.

"I dont wish to alarm the townspeople;

the face, I do think HER MAJESTY might be the liberty this last coup de main gave him, own business!) have run down the Pavilion carried away, he retraced his steps and fell quarrel with the flowers of the parterre— laging, exalted his courage. Twice the the lively carnation, or the painted tulip!' Emir was rolled to the ground with his However, Sir, to return to the French.

the heart, and struck upon the cords of native than a choice between two enemies. Brighton: And, Sir, as one little example At last, abandoning this deira, which enis better than all the talk in the world-(as closed all his affections, to our generosity, dear Gerkins said when he knocked down he departed, in order to regain the South a brote of a fellow that once insulted me) - After two nights' march, though certain of I have already put my house upon the war saving himself, his heart softened at the

the page, a boy of great spirit (you should our esteem by the heroic struggle he has only see him, on an errand, jump over the sustained against us during 15 years, every journal for her little letter. If Mrs. Mary posts; though of course, as his mistress, I'm one here agrees in saying that the courage obliged to wink at it.) If that boy isn't as he has displayed in this last and supreme women ought to be-she would not trouble good as any two French grenadiers, Eng. hour of his military career demands our Mr. P., but give the country a bit of her lish beef and pudding may henceforth go deepest sympathy—provided, that history mind from her seat in the House. As it is, for nothing. He's getting on wonderful, does not write upon his tomb, to our shame being a lone woman and a widow, she hopes too, at the sword exercise; and on boiled and the justification of England, 'He also she may be permitted to save her country leg-of-mutton days practices a good hour at came like Themistocles; but like Napo-

more I look at the on next door—that this example will spread; He reads the Koran to his faithful follow. opposite coast of France (and I've a tele- and so in the Book of Glory, may expect a ers. During the prayers they open the scope for the first floor that, as, I may say, beautiful place for the Pages of Brighton. | windows and make a large fire in the mid-

shan't we have a nice force-unattached, as

dropt to nothing. First floors have come there will be found a woman, who-when down to seconds, and there's next to no dif- the French shall leap upon the shore-will 'UP, GALS! AND AT 'EM!'

> "Yours to command, "MARY GERKINS."

> "P. S .- I will send you an early copy

happened, as is common, that the miller's and as freely as they expose their own. Of and her selfishness disposing her to keep on for the support of life.—Buxton's Adven-"Mr. Punch, now I know the truth of dry land. In the meanwhile up sailed the tures in Merico, and the Rocky Mountains. BRIGHTON! Nature isn't like a tea-caddy, up and down the pond. And this was not a solitary event; day after day the hen was seen on board the goose, attending the duck

gave Julius half-a-crown among 'em, I The art of living easily as to money, is blessed Brighton. There isn't an alley that ture—the notion that because pleasure can own, to any man. Such evils are terrible set in. "As the best luck would have it, MR. is his appreciation governed by no other

Abd-el-Kader-All for Love. The following letter from Toulon contains, says the Times, some curious details "Toulon, Jan. 19 .- I have seen the

Emir. It is quite a mistake that his eves

high distinction among the Arabs. but I must perform my mission. The French ever may be the reputation of Abd-el-Kader will land here, there's no doubt about that, as a soldier politician, or Mahometan priest, if they can; and, once here, they're going to it is much greater as a literary man. He throw up all sorts of things, so that they'll is said to be as learned as an Arab can be. never go away again. They intend, ac- Two leather trunks containing his library cording to the paper before me, (I've MR. have always accompanied him, even during STEELPEN'S word for it,) to draw a curtain the last months that preceded his subclean before the Pavilion; to command High mission; they also made part of his persona redoubt right opposite the playhouse, with ignorant of the real cause of his submission. a drawbridge to suffer nobody to go into it ! which was love. He is another Antony .-Then, with Horn-work right before the Town After baving endeavored with heroic cour-Hall, and angles, (as I understood Mr. S.) age to make a passage through the Moorish commanding the Market House, why Brigh. ton has no help for it, but to kiss the foot of number of his followers, in so disengaging the haughty invader for ever and for ever! himself as to be able to gain the desert, but "With this fact, Sir, staring us boldly in at the moment he was about to profit by induced to return to the Pavilion. It would be heard the firing which had reached his so rally Brighton and the tradespeople about deira. Then, like the lion of the desert her. People (I only wish they'd mind their who sees his lioness entrapped and his cubs because it's more Indian than English. As upon the Moors, with the rest of his faith-MR. Mogg sweetly says in his Guide to us, ful followers, whilst the cries of his wives, persons who do so 'might as reasonably whose tents the enemy had commenced pil-And then, Sir, why shouldn't HER MAJES- horse wounded under him, twice surround-TY, as the Queen of the East Indies, have an ed and seized, he released himself by his Indian Palace? The sun, (as GERKINS extraordinary agility, and gained a victory used to say,) if he would, couldn't set up-on Her Majesty's dominions, and why retreat. The Moors, intoxicated with the shouldn't she have a palace-from the Chi. desire of pillaging the deira, threw themnese down to the Hottentot-to match every selves in numbers upon this body of 4,000 one of 'em? But I'm much afraid that pub. old men, women, and children, defended lic spirit and public building won't act with by the Emir, surrounded only by his kalidear George THE FOURTH. If he could fats, aghas, bachaghas, and the chiefs of his only know what was going on at the Pavil. regular troops, and likewise in want of amion, I'm sure his loyal and affectionate sub. munition. Finally, after having left bejects would see him again on the Chain Pier, hind him a train of his friends' and eneas Meg Merrilies says-by moonlight .- mies' blood extending three leagues, he arrived upon our frontier, where, for the price "I have some hope that I have touched of such an offence, he found no other alteridea of his isolation, and preferring captivi-"I have purchased a fowling-piece, and ty with his friends, he returned to treat with cartridge box, with a small sword for Julius, us. If this man had not already conquered least, 'cutting six' at the turnips. leon, he only found an implacable enemy.' "I've no doubt-from what I see going The Emir is still confined in his sad prison.

Rocky Mountain Trappers.

The trappers of the Rocky Mountains belong to a 'genus' more approximating to the primitive savage, than perhaps any other class of civilized men. Their lives being spent in the remote wilderness of the mountains, with no other companion than Nature herself, their habits and character assume a most singular cast of simplicity, mingled with ferocity, appearing to take coloring from the scenes and objects which surround them. Knowing no wants save those of nature, their sole care is to procure "In the meanwhile, I am working for the sufficient food to support life, and the necessary clothing to protect them from the rigorous climate. This, with the assistance of their trusty rifles, they are generally able to effect, but sometimes at the expense of great peril and hardship. When engaged n their avocation, the natural instinct of primitive man is ever alive, for the purpose of guarding against danger, and the provision of necessary food.

Keen observers of nature, they rival the beasts of prey in discovering the haunts and At the flour mills of Tubberakeena, near habits of game, and in their skill and cunor offspring, gander or goslings. Now it as well as animal life, with as little scruple,

Invective seemed to wait behind her lips, As waits a river level with the dam Ready to burst and flood the world with foan And so she would have spoken, but there rose A hubbub in the court of half the maids Of snowy shoulders, thick as herded ewes, And rainbow robes, and gems and gemlike eyes. And gold and golden heads; they to and fro Fluctuated, as flowers in storm, some red, se

pale, All open-mouth'd, all gazing to the light, ome crying there was an army in the land, And some that men were in the very walls, And some they cared not; till a clamor grew As of a new-world Babel, woman built, And worse confounded: high above them sto The placid marble Muses, looking Peace. Tennyson's Princess.

Passages in the Life of Ledyard the Trat

yard just as he was setting off on his last expedition, and repeats the following pas-

A Delicate Libel.

The Staughter of Animals, and Declension | The Modern Meditative Man's Disadvan-

The practice of hunting wild animals for

He from Esau, who frightened Jacob, down to such as will neither exercise his faculties speaks very fluently, which is a proof of high distinction among the Arabs. What of peasants. It was our fortune, good or thoughts. The prosecution of a contemplabad, to sojourn for a long period in sunny live life is not an answer to any of these climes, amongst human tribes, half pastoral demands; for though the man who is in the half predatory, who lived on horseback, pursuit of an active calling, is not expected whose sole food was the flesh of recently to give up his guineas for the sake of afford slain animals, and their drink brackish wa- ing some trifling gratification to some friend, ter, their couch the grassy plain, and their or acquaintance, or stranger, yet the man roof the blue heaven. Lean, wiry, and lithe who has renounced the active calling and of body, with cat-like, half-sleepy eyes, and the guineas, in order that he may possess his Street with a battery of brass guns; to build al baggage on board. But every one is long black horse-looking hair, these people soul in peace, is constantly expected to give possessed the attributes of tigers, and they up his meditations, and no one counts it for passed their time, half in sloth, and half in a sacrifice. Meditation, it is thought, can alferocity. Often witnessing, and sometimes ways be done some other day. A man withcompelled to join in the eating of half- out something indispensable to do, will find roasted flesh, torn from an animal, just his life to be involved in some of the diffislain, and the mass still quivering, we have culties by which a woman's life is often learned how, by slight degrees, refinement beset, one of which difficulties is the want departs, and the mind becomes callous to of a claim paramount upon her time. And horrors and bloodshed. The slightest word these difficulties will not be the less, if the of provocation, and drawn knives to gratify poet have, as he ought to have, something of revenge, the dried blood of the animal on the woman in his nature—as he ought to the blade, mingling with the red torrent have, I aver; because the poet should be hic flowing from human veins, was a common et hac homo-the representative of human occurrence. To dress wounds was an all nature at large, and not of one sex only most daily task, and at last a drudgery, With the difficulties of a woman's life, the from which even compassion shrunk. The poet will not find that any of its correspondgradual callousness of the natives of more ing facilities accrue; he will find claims to civilized climes was remarkable. Wounds be made upon him as upon a man, and no became a matter for mirth. On one occa- indemnities granted to him as a poet. Thus sion, encamped rudely, awaiting the attack it is that in the bustling crowds of this presof some hostile tribes, with bristling spears ent world, a meditative man finds himself and prepared rifles, a native of Scotland, a however passively disposed, in a position of mechanic of ordinary decent habits, tolera- oppugnancy to those around him, and must bly educated, and possessing some five thousand pounds capital, entered into a conver- Taylor's Notes from Life. ation with us, calculating the strategy of their position, and the number that would be slain, all in the cool, quiet, guttural George III., with his consort, Charlotte Saxon dialect denominated Lowland Scotch. of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, was crowned at And gliding from one subject to another, as Westminster, on the 22d of September, easily as if discussing a chapter of Adam 1761; and afterwards sat at his coronation-Smith, he thus went on: "Wall, noo, awm banquet in the Hall with his young bride, thinkin' that we've tried maist kinds o' flesh attended by all the formalities and ceremomeat-bull and quey and cauf, and horse nials which had been dignified by the cusand mule, and lion and deer, and ostrich tom of past ages. And, looking down and armadillo, and bees catcher, and your from one of the galleries, sat one, who, in a brown deevils of Ingeuns yonder to try gorgeous scene. This person was he, who, what he eats like." We looked at the in his youth, had been the idol of the rude speaker, thinking he jested, but it was no and devoted Highlanders who fought their est. It was simply a man of average in- way to Derby with their claymores in 1745; ellect, and very coarse nerves, who stood the young hero of Preston Pans, and Falbefore us; one, who by force of habit, might have obeyed moral laws, but too coldly who, by the right of legitimate descent, and practical ever to discover them for himself. who, but for the bigotry of his grandfather, He was merely going a little beyond the James the Second, would have sat on the practices of his wild companions. They, splendid throne, which he now saw occupied albeit Christians, were in the habit of skin-ning their human foes to make horse-trap of his rights. David Hume writes to Sir pings of their hides; he from curiosity, was John Pringle, on the 10th of February, struck us that, after all, the story of Sawney the young Pretender was at that time in Beane might be no fable. Such a man, London, or at least, had been so very lately, on the scaffold of a king, had resounded like placed in a position where the only food and had come over to see the show of the old recollections and strange novelties. The was human flesh, would have made his ex- coronation, and had actually seen it." 1 periment a habit, and would have enjoyed asked my lord the reason for this strange his cannibal meals with as much relish as a fact. "Why," says he, "a gentleman told

Lord Eldon Accused of Ponching.

An old friend of his has communiacted to me the following story of the great danger in which the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain once was of being held up before a magistrate as a poacher. "I heard that Lord Eldon was spending a few days if the Pretender had taken up Dymock's with his friend, Mr. W., whose domain was very rural and pretty, but not extensive, and on calling on him there, I found him in his usual suit of black, with the addition of his 'I unfortunately crossed a lane in pursuit of tention of marrying the young Welshman, Girondists. my game, and in the second field from this who first gained her good graces by a comlane I was accosted by a powerful and al- bination of agility and awkwardness, for, most savage looking farmer, who challenged in dancing before her, not being able to re- Oliver Cromwell" still continue to be the me as the poacher for whom he had long cover himself in a turn, he fell into her lap been looking. Let once acknowledged that been looking. I at once acknowledged that as she sat on a little stool, with many of repeated his belief of their genuineness the most favorable; on the North side of a shrub-I might have made a mistake as to his land, her ladies about her. The match she pro- in a letter addressed to a gentleman at Nor. posed to herself was considered beneath wich, and the Examiner has handled the ladies about her. Some of the supposed obscurity like the supposed obscur this did not at all pacify him, for, putting him-self in front of me, he declared that I should of Owen Tudor's birth. A deputation of and ingenuity. Lord Jeffrey, we hear, has not stir till he knew who I was and where English lords was, therefore, sent to Angle-written a long letter on the subject, weighscription of myself, by renewed offers of departure and a promise not to return, but this did but increase his violence, and so I was of the matron was discovered did but increase his violence, and so I was of the matron was discovered secretary of the Camden Society, and a genat last forced to acknowledge that I was the Lord Chancellor, a communication which was so far from allaying his ire, that it did having no other table. The lords did not the case exactly as they found the case exactly as the case exactly as the case exactly as the case exactly as they found the case exactly as the case exactly as the case but increase its fury, for, in language which looked very like earnest, he swore that of looked very like earnest looked very like earnest looked very look all the impudent answers he ever got, mine her election, and they saw the ill-policy of used in conversation may not be generally from one tree, being inserted in the branch or used in conversation may not be generally stock of another, should grow to be a main was the most impudent; and I verily believe too strictly adhering to truth. Their ache would have laid hands on me if my tall count, therefore, ran as follows: they said, in the whole thirty-five letters; they confirm, footman (one of the finest young men I ev- "the lady was seated in state, surrounded by they illustrate, but beyond this they contri-

Night-Storm on the Prairies. The sky had been gradually overcast

with leaden-colored clouds, until, when near sunset, it was one huge, inky mass of rolling darkness; the wind had suddenly lulled, and an unnatural calm, which so surely succeeded. The ravens were winging their way towards the shelter of the timber, and the coyote was seen trotting quickly to cover, conscious of the comming storm. The black, threatening clouds seemed gradually to expedition, and repeats the following passage from his conversation:—"I am accuss swept through the bottom, but as yet not a swept through the bottom through through the bottom through through through the bottom through the bottom through sage from his conversation:—"I am accustomed," said Ledyard, "to hardship. I have known both hunger and nakedness to the attempt of human suffering. I have the same of ghosts through the cotton-woods, with their leafless limbs, loomed like a line of ghosts through the loomed like a haven't hesitated to open the luggage; and a to pitch your scale of living one degree be have known what it is to have food given heavy gloom. * * * The clouds open blessed thing it is I did. For there, Mr. low your means. Comfort and enjoyment me as charity to a madinan; and I have at low your means. Comfort and enjoyment times been obliged to shelter myself under freezing sleet, which froze upon us as it fell. Punch, (I used to see 'em twiddling with are more dependant upon easiness in the compasses, and rules, and I don't know what, on paper,) for there is the whole plan. What is the misseries of that character, to avoid a her, that he would kiss her, if she stirred a step in it. When this answer was brought back, she called for her hood and scarf, and leave, where are the character, to avoid a her, that he would kiss her, if she stirred a for the misseries of that character, to avoid a her, that he would kiss her, if she stirred a prosecution. He bid the messenger tell hand.—Punch.

I have ever owned, or ever will back, she called for her hood and scarf, and leave, where are the paper is the whole plan. When this appear is the misseries of that character, to avoid a her, the misseries of that character, to avoid a her, the misseries of that character, to avoid a her is the misseries of that character, to avoid a her, the misseries of that character, to avoid a her, the misseries of that character, the misseries of t

> trate them-how, for hours, I remained with my head on my knees, and the snow pres-

The man who lies under no external obfood engenders a disregard of animal life, ligation, (none that is apparent and palpa which gradually extends to fellow human ble,) to occupy himself in one way or anoth beings. All history will bear testimony to er, will become a prey to many demands the fact, that hunters are men of violence, for small services, attentions, and civilities, England at the time of the French Revostruggle in order to stand still .- Henry Incident at the Coronation of George the

ommon swine-so when the fight is over, disguised habit, and with his face half-conshould like to cut steaks from one of those cealed, was no unconcerned spectator of that chief of the Feejee Islands .- Westminster me that saw him there, and that he even spoke to him, and whispered in his ears these words, "Your royal highness is the last of all mortals whom I should expect to meet here." "It was curiosity that led me," said the other; "but I assure you that person who is the object of all this pomp and magnificence is the man I envy least."

> gauntlet."-Jesse's Memorials of London. of North Wales.

Anecdotes of Sir George Etherege.

There was formerly at or near Charing heralds a storm in these tempestuous regions, Cibber, Vanbrugh, &c., and was much prayer.—English paper. frequented by Sir George Etherege. On one occasion, Sir George and his company, provoked by something amiss in the enterdescend until they kissed the earth, and already the distant mountains were hidden to their very bases. A hollow murmuring their very bases. A hollow murmuring the hollow murmuring the hollow but as yet not a second through the hollow but as yet not a second through the hollow but as yet not a second through the flowers in your second through the hollow but as yet not a second through the flowers in your second through the hollow but as yet not a second through the flowers in your second through the flowers in your second through the flowers in your second through the second through the flowers in your second through the second through conveniently discharge. Mrs. Locket sent ties, when he attempts to pick up a fourone to dun him, and to threaten him with blessed Brighton. There isn't an alley that isn't down—not a court-yard that they don't know every bit of. Not only, too, the plan know every bit of. Not only, too, the plan isn't down—not a court-yard that they don't know every bit of. Not only, too, the plan isn't down—not a court-yard that they don't know every bit of. Not only, too, the plan isn't down—not a court-yard that they don't be purchased with money, therefore, money is he'd see if there was any fellow alive that cannot be spent without enjoyment. What isn't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that cannot be spent without enjoyment. What isn't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that cannot be spent without enjoyment. What isn't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that cannot be spent without enjoyment. What isn't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that cannot be spent without enjoyment. What isn't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that cannot be spent without enjoyment. What isn't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that cannot be spent without enjoyment. What isn't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they don't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they don't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they don't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they don't isn't they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they never yet had power to she'd see if there was any fellow alive that they never yet had power to she'd see

upon one uniform plan, has a constant ten-A quiet elderly gentleman found himself sing it down like a weight of lead, expect. dency to cast the minds of the instructed body knew what in his time he had taken from the French. (He's now doing an large of the first it. Particularly Old that the like the best, choose the cheapest. This rule, which of two courses you would from the beginning to the end of the journey. (He's now doing an large way in the course with the lease way for their re-entry. Nome that it are a railway carriage. The other three were laddes, who call all down of two courses you would from the beginning to the end of the journey. (He's now doing an large way in the course with the lease way for their re-entry. Nome the preatest weight of some now hasn't Brought Home the Lim.

A quiet elderly gentleman found himself from it. When you are undecing the relief from it. When you are under

The Mother. A softening thought of other years—
A feeling linked with ours,
When life was all too bright for tears,
And hope sang wreathed with flowers.
A memory of affections fled,
Of voices heard no more,
Stirred in my spirit when I read
That name of fondness o'er.

O, mother! in that magic word What love and joys combine!
What hopes, too oft, alas, deferred!
What watchings—griefs—are thine!
Yet never till the hour we roam, By worldly thralls opprest, Learn we to prize that holiest home, A tender mother's breast. Ten thousand prayers at midnight poured

Beside our couch of woes;
She wasting weariness endured
To soften our repose;
While never murmur marked thy tongue, Nor toils relaxed thy care; How, mother, is thy heart so strong, To pity and forbear? What filial fondness e'er repaid,

Or could repay the past Alas, for gratitude decayed ! Regrets that rarely last! 'Tis only when the dust is thrown
Thy blessed bosom o'er,
We muse on all thy kindness shown, And wish we'd loved thee more. 'Tis only when the lips are cold,

We mourn with late regret, 'Mid myrisd memories of old, The days forever set; And not an act, or look, or thought, Against thy meek control, But with a sad remembrance fraught, Wakes anguish in my soul!

On every hand, in every clime, True to her sacred cause; Filled by that influence sublime, From which her strength she draws; Still is the mother's heart the same, The mether's lot is tried; And, Oh, may nations guard that name With filial power and pride!

England had been intellectually the model of nations, and the envy of the reflecting very centre, and you can feel the old earth universe. Nature and its institutions had jar under your feet—that is music, and poeconferred upon it men worthy of its laws. try, and life. - Newspaper Writings of N. Lord Chatham, sometimes leading the Op- P. Rogers position, sometimes at the head of the Government, had expanded the space of Parliament to the proportions of his own character and his own language. Never did the manly liberty of a citizen before a throne, never did the legal authority of a prime minister market a new species of flaxen thread, which before a people, display themselves in such is extremely long and silky, white in a voice to assembled citizens. He was a color, and spun and dyed with extraorpublic man in all the greatness of the phrase, the soul of a nation personified in an individual; the inspiration of the nation in the gree, all the qualities of silk, is likely to heart of a Patrician. His oratory had some. compete with it, from its simple and ranthing as grand as action, it was the heroic id fabrication, and from its price being very in language. The echo of Lord Chatham's low as compared with that of silk discourses were heard, felt on the continent. The stormy scenes of the Westminister elec. merce has caused a great sensation among tions shook to the very depths the feelings the dealers at the fair at Leipsic, and an of the people, and that love of turbulence which slumbers in every multitude, and which it so often mistakes for the symptoms the owner intends to reserve to himself all the of true liberty. These words of counterdesirous to taste their flesh. Possibly he might have called himself a Christian also. We did not ask him his descent, but it the present King, told me that he believed the present king, told me that he believed constitution available at the present by a constitution at the present by a con constitution, explained in the past by the English drama had the whole world for audience. The great actors for the moment were Pitt, the controller of these storms, the intrepid organ of the throne, of order, and the laws of his country; Fox, the precursory tribune of the French Revolution, who propagated the doctrines by connecting them with the Revolutions of England, in order to sanctify them in the eyes of the English; Burke, the philosopical orator, every one of whose orations was a treatise; then the Cice- crowded together, left untrimmed, choked up ro of the Opposition party, and who was so with a profuse growth of weak stems, and wha speedily to turn against the excesses of the French Revolution, and curse the new faith On the contrary, in cool, deep and mois There is a somewhat comic story related in the first victim immolated by the people; soils, in a sheltered and partially shaded place, of the family of Owen Tudor, the husband and, lastly, Sheridan, an eloquent debautheeplants throw up suckers to the height of six well-known travelling topped boots, and of Henry the Fifth's widow, Catharine of chee, liked by the populace for his levity bandsome and well flavored bessies. So

The "Thirty-five unpublished letters of often platted.

to be found. I tried to evade giving a description of myself, by renewed offers of description of myself, by renewed of myself, by r er saw) had not come up to us and addressed her javelin men, in a spacious palace, eating bute nothing. Cromwell, says another perme as my lord."—Lord Campbell's Lives her repast from a table, whose value was so son, could never have written "Hobbes' common. This art is already so far advanced that a fruit-bearing branch is grafted upon the great, that she would not take hundreds of Wain" for "Hobson's Wain," the wagon short stump of a nursery tree, so as to constipounds for it."-Miss Costello's Mountains of the well-known Cambridge carrier; while tute a perfect tree in miniature, bearing fruitothers urge that they are untrue in one important point to Cromwell's character, rep-ferent kinds—the sweet and sour flavor, for in-resenting him as seeking the Lord in the

Gentlemen in Diffeulties What really constitutes a case of a Gentle man in Difficulties, it would be very hard tainment or attendance, got into a violent passion, and abused the waiters. This "So and so is in difficulties," though we see penny-piece with a worsted glove on his

cannot be spent without enjoyment. What turn me from my purpose. If I live, I at thing costs a man, is no true measure of will faithfully perform, in its utmost extent, what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other is appreciately governed by no other is appreciately governed their radiance abroad for one alone. The Education, conducted as it usually is, stars are too coldly distant to yield balm to an aching heart .- Leonora.

Perseverance and Suc Of all silly things none is more silly, than by elaborate proofs, to show to ourselver that we ought, on such and such occasions to have been successful, when it so happen. ed that we have not been so. Whenever we fail, we are paying both God and our. selves a suitable compliment, by admitting frankly and at once, that we deserved to fail This is philosophy, and it is likewise reli-gion. We have failed; well, then, the wisdom is to take care that we do not fail again. To fail, and fail, and fail again and again, is not to prove that we do not do serve success, or that we shall never obtain it. How often we fail, matters not. We have not failed as long as our spirit quals not, but only grows stronger in the conflict Our enthusiasm, if it continue undaunted by obstacles, unsubdued by defeats, is itself success, and the most glorious of all success. The blows we receive, however hard. if we receive them as all true enthusiasts receive them, are only preparing us for future triumphs; for they only more closely incorporate the idea which dominates our whole being with the affections of our whole being; they create within, an intense and more resistless enthusiasm; they make more radiant, on our brow, the high title of prophet, so that the entire world may see it, and bow to its import.—Maccall's Ele-

A Thunder Shower.

ments of Individualism.

A thunder shower, what can match it for eloquence and poetry? That rush from Heaven of the big drops-in what multitude and succession, and how they bound as they strike! How they play on the old home roof, and on the thick tree-tops! What music to go to sleep by, to a tired boy as he lies under the naked roof! And the great low bass thunder as it rolls off over the hills, and settles down behind them-to the

A letter from Leipsic, (Saxony,) of the 14th, says, "The owner of some spinning mills, at Berlin, has lately brought into the dinary facility. This primary material which possesses, even in a superior de The appearance of this new article of com-Englishman has offered the inventor £20. 000 for his secret, but this was refused, as benefits of his discovery."-Galignani's

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS .- Motto for the Ditto for the Rose in June-Well! I'm blow

Ditto for the Asparagus in July-Cut and Ditto for the Apple Tree in September-Go it, my pippins!
Ditto for the Cabbage in December-My

heart's my own. Ditto for the Aloe at any Time-Well, I never, Did you ever?-Punch.

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTIVATION OF THE RASPBERRY .- The plants little fruit they produce is nearly dried up, from well-known travelling topped boots, and of Henry the Fifth's widow, Catharine of chee, liked by the populace for his levity handsome, and well flavored berries. So well and his vices, seducing his country instead assured are the most eminent English cultivacountenance at once convinced me that he Anglesea. Although of high blood, their of elevating it. The warmth of the debates tors of the raspberry, of its love of a cool and countenance at once convinced me that he had something amusing to tell, and with an air of assumed alarm, he related an adventure in family to live according to English ideas of gave a more powerful interest to the storms leaves, in the place of the richest leam. We which he had just played the principal part. rank. Catharine had announced her in. of the English Parliament.—Lamartine's are well assured that the many complaints which are made of the meagre produce of many rasp-berry plantations may be attributed wholly to the light and droughty soils in which they are

which the bud or scion was taken, is of itself a There was formerly at or near Charing Cross a famous ordinary, kept by one Lock. Bible by the Sortes Virgilianæ; whereas, ct. It is often mentioned in the plays of Cibber, Vanbrugh, &c., and was much Cross a famous ordinary, kept by one Lock. Bible by the Sortes Virgilianæ; whereas, Cromwell's seeking the Lord was always by prayer.—English paper. blended the properties of different kinds, though it evidently might be done without difficulty.— Suppose a medium between a large tart apple and a small sweet and spicy kind was desired;

> CHOPPING FEED .-- As grain when choped goes farther than when fed whole, by at least 25 per cent., we recommend that all grain fed to horses and cattle should thus be prepared and mixed with cut straw or hay. This saving in the consumption of grain is worthy of being attended

SOAP AND CIVILIZATION.—The quantity of soap consumed by a nation would be no inaccurate measure whereby to estimate its wealth and civilization. Of two countries with an equal